The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and coöperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference of the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

Relation of the French Emperor to the Ministry and Chambers.

A Sunday Law Proposed for the City of London.

Curious Arguments For and Against the Measure.

Seventy Lives Reported Lost in "Emma No. 3" Disaster.

Ninety Women and Girls Killed in an Indian Village.

EUROPE.

A Scheme for French Decentralization—The Domestic Policy Debate—The French Cable—An American Vessel Ashore on the Coast of France.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. CHEVAUDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, has submitted to the Emperor and to legislative bodies a report favoring the decentralization of the Executive administration. The Corps Legislatif has referred it to a committee consisting of MM. BARROT, GUIZOT and PREVOST-PARADOL. The *Journal Officiel* publishes a list of the persons appointed to revise and modify the administrative regulations throughout the Empire on the suggestions made by the Minister of the Interior and approved by the Emperor. Among the names on the list are those of the following Liberals: MM. Benoit, Dazy, Desmarets, Guillaume Guizot, Louis Lacaze, Delsvergne and Prevost-Paradol....In the Corps Legislatif the debate on the interpellation regarding the domestic policy of the Government was continued. Count DARU, on the part of the Ministry, replied to the speech delivered yesterday by JULES FAVRE. He pronounced against the demand for a dissolution of the Chamber, declared that the Government desired to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to lay the foundations of a Parliamentary Government. The Emperor had manifested the will to follow a liberal policy. If discord arose betweed the Chambers and the Ministry, the Emperor must decide, and the Ministry would respect his will. The speech of the Minister was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the debate terminated with a vote of 236 in favor of and 18 against the Ministry.....The preliminary examinations of the persons arrested during the recent troubles have been ended. One hundred and eight were unconditionally discharged, 125 were held to appear before the Court, and 150 were kept under arrest for conspiring against the State and the life of the Emperor....At a meeting of the shareholders of the French Cable Company, held in this city yesterday, the agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies for a working arrangement looking to economy of expense and expedition of business, was unanimously approved, and the directors were authorized to arrange with the French Government in regard to their exclusive rights, so as to give perfect reciprocity to the United States.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 22.—A vessel painted black and coppered, has been seen ashore near Cape Bow, on the north coast of Africa. A tent was erected on the shore over which an American flag was flying. No details have yet been received.

The Sunday Trade for London—Proposed Reform—Death of an English Bishop—Spain and Porto Rico—Expulsion of American Clergy from Rome.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A letter to the *Daily News* denounces the curtailment of telegraph facilities in London and Liverpool, when the authorities had reason to anticipate and time to prepare for an indefinite expansion of business on the transfer of the telegraph wires to the Government....In the House of Lords to-day Lord CHELMSFORD introduced a bill to secure a better observance of Sunday. It restrains, and in some cases entirely prohibits, trading on this day. Lord CHELMSFORD said this bill is intended to check a growing evil, and read statistics showing that over ten thousand shops were kept open on Sunday in London alone. The Bishop of London spoke in support of the bill. The Earl of MORLEY signified that the bill had the approval of the Government. The Lord Chancellor thought the bill would have the effect of depriving laborers of recreation to which they were entitled on Sunday, and doubted the wisdom and efficacy of the measure. The bill had a second reading....In the House of Commons Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, said that the majesty of the law had been fully vindicated in the recent events in Ireland. The Postmaster-General said the Government was not disposed to suffer the branch German-American Cable to be landed at Lowestoff to connect with the office of the Anglo-American Cable Company at London....In view of the many shocking accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been projected for subjecting it to still severer tests. A bill will soon be brought before Parliament looking to this end. ...The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have planned a semi-monthly line of steamers from Panama to Liverpool, by way of the Straits of Magellan....Right Rev. ASHHURST TURNER GILBERT, Bishop of Chichester, died yesterday. He was 84 years old....English engineers have obtained a contract to build three hundred miles of railroad in Japan....A company has been formed here to build a dry dock for Malta.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A determined contest is anticipated in the Cortes over the adoption of the new Constitution for the Colony of Porto Rico. It is feared that the dispute may lead to a rupture of the good understanding which now exists between parties in the Cortes.

LISBON, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that a band of 200 Miguelista rebels have appeared at Magador.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—The postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail, and threaten to return letters containing them to the senders.

MUNICH, Feb. 22.—It is feared Prince HOHENLOKE SHILTINGFURST will retire from public life.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The discussion of the question of Papal infallibility is expected to be opened in the Ecumenical Council some time this week. Amongst the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome are said to have been several Americans.

CUBA.

Another Outrage on an American—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—A report was lately set afloat here by an American that Captain FRANKLIN, of the fishing smack *Fulton*, had helped the assassin of CASTANON to escape from Key West, and had landed Colonel TUCKER in Cuba. On the arrival of his vessel in the harbor this morning a party of men put off in a boat and rowing up to the smack called for the Captain, and threatened his life. The latter, becoming alarmed, took refuge on board the British man-of-war *Eclipse*. The men in the boat, finding that the Captain had disappeared, returned to shore without molesting the crew of the schooner. Through the efforts of the new Consul-General, Mr. BIDDLE, they have since been arrested, and the Government has sent a guard to protect the *Fulton*....General FERRE arrived to-day from Puerto Principe.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Additional Names of Missing Persons—List of those Known to be Saved—Heroic Self-Sacrifice—Reported Loss of Seventy Lives.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22.—The following additional names of the missing persons who were on board the *Emma No. 3* are furnished by Mr. Attenborough, pilot: William Foster, second engineer; James Sealey, Lexington, Ky.; the second cook, unknown, white; Davy Roustabout, James Chapman, and two other firemen, names unknown. George Waster, the pantryman, is in hospital here, badly burned, but will probably recover. The following persons are known to be saved: James Lynch, St. Louis; Joseph George, Cannelton; James Ruedicker, Dayton, Ky.; Charles Charleston, second mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, E. E. Wing, —— Baker and M. M. Fores of the deck crew, and Henry Nelson, fireman. Walter Maratta, first clerk, in noble disregard of danger to himself, made an attempt to save a lady, and perished with the others. It is hoped the next arrival from the scene of the disaster will give the names of many saved who are now reported missing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Captain of the *Emma No. 3*, telegraphs from Cairo that seventy live were lost by the burning of that steamer.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Weather Probably Encountered by the Steamer—A Gloomy Prospect for Her Safety.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Halifax to the *Daily Telegraph* says the troop ship *Onontes*, which left Halifax for England two days before the *City of Boston*, arrived after a passage of twelve days. She encountered fearful weather. All the horses of the Sixteenth Regiment perished. The news has cast a gloom over Halifax, the safety of the *City of Boston* being now almost despaired of.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

Colonel Baker's Attack on an Indian Village—Men, Women and Children Slaughtered—Ninety Women and Girls Killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following letter is published to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1870.

DEAR SIR: At last the sickening details of Colonel BAKER's attack on the village of the Piegans, in Montana, on the 23d of January last, have been received. Of the 173 killed, only fifteen were what might be called fighting men, that is, men between the ages of 12 and 37 years. Ten were from 37 to 60 years, and eight additional were over 60—in all, fifty-three. There were ninety women killed, fifty-five, or over one-half, of whom were over 40 years of age, and the remaining thirty-five were between 12 and 40 years. Lastly, there were fifty children under 12 years of age killed; many of them were in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for over two months past with smallpox, some half-dozen dying daily. The above facts were received to-day from Lieutenant W. B. PEASE, U. S. A., the agent of the Blackfeet, and is indorsed by General SULLY, U. S. A. With regards, faithfully yours,

VINCENT COLLYER, Secretary.

To FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman, Pittsburg.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention—The Ticket Nominated—The Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention that has just adjourned was the largest and most enthusiastic one ever held in this State, over seventeen hundred delegates, representing every county in the State, being present. At 2 o'clock the Academy of Music, large as it is, proved insufficient to accommodate the vast concourse. It was originally intended to defer nominations until to-morrow, but this programme was altered and the Convention proceeded to work. For the first time in the political history of the State, colored men were numbered with the delegates. The demonstrations that followed the appointment of Rev. W. T. MALONE, colored, as one of the Vice-Presidents, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Mr. MALONE is a fine-looking, venerable gentleman, and represents Floyd County, New-Albany District. As he appeared on the stage the band struck up "John Brown." The scene was indescribable, creating a deep and lasting impression upon the three thousand spectators present.

The proceedings of the Convention were of the most harmonious nature. The present incumbents of the offices of Secretary and Auditor of State, MAX HOFFMAN and JOHN D. EVANS, were renominated by acclamation. The contest of the day was over the nomination of a State Treasurer, no fewer than nine names being presented. The most prominent were General MILROY, of Carroll; ROBERT KERCHIVAL, of Spencer, and BENJ. W. OAKLEY, of Allan. On the fifth ballot General MILROY was declared the choice of the Convention. He has a very fine war record, and is quite a popular man in the State. He is now Speaker of the House, and therefore will have to rely much upon his popularity. The Superintendent of Public Instrtction, B. C. HOBBS, and the Supreme Court Judges, ELLIOTT, GREGORY and RAY, were nominated by acclamation. Judge FRAIZIER having declined renomination to the Southern Bench, A. L. OSBORNE, of Laporte, after an exciting contest with Judge BIDDLE, of Cassreceived the nomination. Judge CHAPMAN, of the Criminal Court of this county, has been making a strong fight for the Attorneyship, but Colonel NELSON TRUMLER was nominated on the second ballot.

The platform was received with universal applause, it forms a great and strong contrast to the weak, puerile platform adopted at the Butternut Convention held last month. There is no question of the success of the ticket nominated to-day. Even had not the Fifteenth Amendment increased the Republican vote at least 15,000, the result could hardly have been considered dubious. At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held to-night, A. H. CONNER, of the *Journal*, was reappointed Chairman, and JOHN W. BURSON, of Muncie, Treasurer.

THE RED RIVER.

Reported Arrest of Governor McTavish and other Officers by Rielle—An Oath of Allegiance to the Provisional Government Required.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A letter to the St. Paul *Press*, dated Pembina, Feb. 10, brings intelligence from Winnipeg to the effect that WM. MCTAVISH, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. COWAN, also a prominent officer of the Hudson Bay Company, were detected tampering with members of the Provisional Government in order to defeat the final adoption of the Bill of Rights, whereupon General RIELLE had both arrested and placed in confinement. The letter also says G. BAUNAGATINE, a leading Canadian, took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and was retained in his former office. The Postmaster at Winnipeg attempted to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused threatened to raise a force and liberate them, whereupon he was also arrested and placed in confinement. A private letter says RIELLE is not yet defunct. The agents of the Canadian Government persist in attempting to corrupt the representatives of the people, and there will be serious trouble before affairs are settled.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Mr. English for Governor—The Resolutions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—The State Convention of the Democracy of Connecticut was held to-day in Brewster's Hall, in this city. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was exhibited at times during the day. The Convention was organized by the election of Hon. WILLIAM W. EATON, of Hartford, as Chairman. Ex-Governor ENGLISH, of New-Haven, was made the first choice, being renominated by acclamation for Governor. JULIUS HOTCHKISS, of Middletown, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, with THOMAS M. WALLER, of New-London, as Secretary of State; SETH J. LOGAN for Comptroller, and CHARLES M. POND, of Hartford, for Treasurer, making up the balance of the State ticket. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Chief Justice HINMAN, of this State; also a series declaring the principles of the party; claiming that the Fifteenth Amendment is a radical change of the Constitution; reaffirming the position of the party taken eight years ago; declaring the Legal-tender act a violation of the rights of the people; denouncing the extravagance of the Administration, extending sympathy to the patriots of Cuba, and calling for the support of the freemen of the State for the candidates presented.

THE CADETSHIPS.

A Card from Mr. Blackburn, of Louisiana—His Side of the Question.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—W. JASPER BLACKBURN publishes a card relative to the charge of bribery in procuring cadet appointments, in which he says:

"I believe the sum promised was $1,600, but I am very certain but $1,400 were ever paid. This is the whole story, and if there was any secrecy or fraud intended I am at the first of it. One thing is very certain, there was nothing of the sort intended or thought of on my part, and all insinuations of the kind are false and slanderous. I have nothing to conceal in regard to this or any other transaction of my life, public or private. The facts in the case are simply these: As a member of Congress I procured the appointment of two young men in my district who did not accept. I was then urged by the Department to recommend other names, as it was very desirable that the classes should be filled by a certain time. I did not have at my command other names in my district whom I knew or could recommend. As Congress was about to adjourn I was furnished with blanks to sign, with the voluntary promise that if the parties could be found or named who should prove competent and acceptable to the Government, a certain sum should be paid in behalf of those for whom I had already procured appointments but who had not accepted."

THE METHODISTS.

State Convention at Syracuse—Resolutions Adopted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Methodist State Convention met at Shakespeare Hall, in this city, this afternoon. At the roll call one hundred and sixty-three ministerial delegates and eighty-three lay delegates responded. A Committee of ministers and laymen reported for permanent President Rev. JESSE F. PECK, D. D., of Albany, and a number of Vice-Presidents. For Clerical Secretaries—Rev. J. B. Boote, of Syracuse; Rev. J. Hunt, of Batavia. Statistical Secretary—Rev. W. H. Depuy, of Brooklyn. Financial Secretaries—Joseph Hillman, of Troy; Orange Judd, of Flushing, L. I.

Rev. W. H. DEPUY submitted a report on the statistical and historical development of Methodism in the State, showing the great increase in numbers and wealth of the denomination. A brief discussion followed on the advantages of Christian work indicated by the facts and comparisons set forth in the report.

At the evening session the subject of temperance was discussed by Rev. L. C. QUEAL, of Utica, and Rev. M. S. HURD, of Clinton. Rev. L. C. QUEAL read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the manufacture of or traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages, and all voluntary acts intentionally contributing thereto, are crimes against God and man, and subversive of all good government.

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of New-York owes to her history, and to her discipline, and to the people of the State of New-York, to declare by this our first State Convention, that prohibition of the liquor traffic is the exact right and the aim of temperance men.

Resolved, That the known burdens of pauperism, crimes and consequent suffering occasioned by intemperance are sufficient reason for demanding that the sanction of law should be withdrawn from this cursing and accursed traffic.

Resolved, That we are not ignorant of the source and strength of the rum power, but believe in the righteousness of our purpose and in the power of God, who has called us to this work. We confidently anticipate the breaking of the Whisky Ring, and the triumph of Christ in the emancipation of the people from the slavery of intemperance, and the establishment of prohibition.

Resolved, That in carrying out our purpose we pledge ourselves to attend the nominating caucuses, and labor to secure the nomination of good temperance men to office.

After speeches by several of the clergy and laymen, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The North Carolina Railroads—The Constitutional Amendments in Virginia—Woman Suffrage in School Matters in Missouri.

RALEIGH, Ala., Feb. 22.—In the Legislature to-day the House passed the Senate bill repealing all railroad appropriation acts passed during the last session levying a special tax.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—A communication was received in the Legislature to-day from Senator JOHNSON, at Washington, that Virginia's share of the public lands granted for agricultural colleges, amounting to three hundred thousand acres, is now subjected to the order of the State authorities. The report of the House Judiciary Committee declaring a second ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments unnecessary, was adopted. An amendment declaring it unnecessary because of the validity of the former ratification, was defeated. A motion to reconsider the resolution adopted last week, that no persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment shall be elected to office, failed. The erroneous impression that Governor WALKER's message suggested the election of any ineligible persons, was corrected. The Legislature adjourned in honor of the day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Legislature has amended the Public School law so as to allow women to vote in matters relative to schools.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—Mr. C. HAMILTON and Lieutenant-Governor FLANAGAN were to-day elected United States Senators, in accordance with the Radical caucus nominations—the former for the long, and the latter for the short term.

The Cold Snap—Cold Weather Generally Prevalent—The Maine Freshet.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Yesterday's snow storm blocked up the railroads in every direction, East and West, and the trains are all stopped. Yesterday's and to-day's Western trains are still at Bonaventura Station, and the train due last night, is blocked up at Lachine Junction. The Portland train, with the English mails, is snowed in also, and is not expected until Wednesday night or Thursday.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—At sunrise this morning the thermometer was at zero, and at 10 o'clock was 10° above. About twelve inches of snow fell in the last storm on the range of hills from Danbury, Rumney, and Holderness.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 22.—The weather is extremely cold; thermometer at zero.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—Five inches of snow fell at Danville to-day.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 22.—A rain and snow storm prevailed throughout the Territory last night. The weather has been uncommonly mild and pleasant so far this Winter. The prospects for the supply of water next season are not much better than they were last Winter.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mon., Feb. 22.—The weather the last two days was warm and cloudy, with little rain and snow. Owing to the warm weather, mining is quite brisk in the lower parts of the gulch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Heavy rains continue to prevail throughout the entire State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 22.—The Portland and Kennebec Railroad expect to resume running their passenger trains from Augusta northward in about ten days. It will take nearly three months to rebuild the bridge across the Kennebec, and until that time passengers will cross the river on the city bridge and take the train. The water in the river is falling rapidly, but the immense quantities of ice will be a source of danger for some time.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

General Sickles' Letter Withdrawing the Celebrated Note—Advice of the Spanish Foreign Minister to the United States—Spanish Cruelties in Cuba—Report of the American Consul at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The remaining documents on the Cuban question were to-day laid before the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. General SICKLES addressed to Mr. SILVELA, Sept. 28, 1869, a note, in which he says:

WITHDRAWAL OF THE "NOTE."

"On the 31st of July last, in compliance with the instructions of his Government, he offered to the Government of Spain the good offices of the United States in the manner that should be found most expedient for the pacification of the Island of Cuba. His Excellency, the Minister of State, in a subsequent conference, communicated to the undersigned the reply of the Cabinet of Madrid to the overture; and the undersigned, having duly transmitted the same to his Government, informed the Minister of State, on the 3d of September inst., of the views of the President in regard to the basis suggested on the part of Spain in that conference, and at the same time the undersigned communicated to the Cabinet at Madrid the basis proposed by the United States for the adjustment of the questions pending between Spain and Cuba. The propositions were deemed by the President to be most advantageous to all the interests compromised by the deplorable conflict in the Island of Cuba, and it was believed the arrangement would be acceptable to the Government of Spain. His Excellency the Minister of State, acknowledging for the Cabinet of Madrid the sincerity and friendship of the offer made by the United States, has intimated to the undersigned that the basis proposed by the United States cannot be accepted by Spain, and that even the friendly intervention of another Power would embarrass the Spanish Government in proceeding with the liberal measures it proposes to initiate to meet the requirement of the situation in the Antilles. The undersigned, therefore, in conformity with instructions, withdraws the offer of the good offices of the President of the United States heretofore communicated to the Government of His Highness, the Regent, and while both nations will reserve their full liberty of action, if the occasion shall hereafter arise when the United States may contribute by their friendly coöperation to the settlement of the questions at issue in Cuba, the undersigned is instructed to state that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of Spain and America."

MR. SILVELA'S REPLY.

On the 8th of October Mr. SILVELA wrote:

"The Spanish Government had accepted with gratitude these humanitary good offices. What it did not accept, because it could not accept them, were all the bases upon which they were founded, bases which evidently, as it now appears, constituted the essential condition of the offer. The Spanish Government could not accept these bases, the first of which was the independence of Cuba, because even if they had wished it, it was not within their competence to assent to a dismemberment of the territory of this monarchy without the permission or authorization of the Cortes. But the Cortes, far from permitting and authorizing this, manifested by a unanimous resolution of their permanent commissions, that they were ready to lend their entire support to the Government in an elevated and dignified policy in the Cuban question, calculated to preserve the integrity of the territory and national honor, and were disposed to convoke the national representatives to strengthen the action of the Government. The Spanish Government, nevertheless, as I have already said, has accepted the good offices, hoping that in the first place they would be exercised by the Government of the United States, using their influence with the promoters of the insurrection, who had sought refuge in the territory of that Republic, to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms. The Spanish Government proposed spontaneously to present to the Constituent Cortes for their deliberation, in accord with the Deputies of the island, measures which should tend to give to the Cubans the liberties their condition may require in harmony with those proclaimed in Spain, a complete amnesty for those who have fought against the mother country, a gradual emancipation of the slaves, and the right of the free to hold public offices and to share in making the laws. The humanitary good offices were accepted with gratitude upon these bases. If the United States now withdraw them, it is apparently because they consider as an inflexible basis of any negotiations the Declaration of Independence, to which neither the respect which the Government professes to the Constitution of Spain nor other considerations not less important, permit us to accede. But as the offer of good offices is being withdrawn the Spanish Government can do no less than consider the basis and conclusions on which they were founded as having passed out of view. This is sufficient to cause the Spanish Government to recognize the fairness of the Government of the United States, and the respect which is due to the sovereignty of a people which has been its friend and ally from the beginning of its glorious history. Your Excellency, moreover, observes, in ending your note, that while the President of the Republic reserves his liberty of action, he will be happy if he can contribute in anything to the pacification of Cuba—a result equally advantageous to the interest of America and Spain. His frank and noble declaration is extremely satisfactory, and I beg that your Excellency will present to the President the thanks of the Spanish Government. At the same time I venture to indicate two acts, which it is in his power to accomplish, and which will serve as an illustration of these loyal and friendly purposes towards Spain: First, to exercise all his natural influences upon those who, having taken refuge in American territory to foment the rebellion, to the end that they, following the generous initiative of the Spanish Government contained in the *Gazette* of the 28th of September, may induce their followers to abstain from giving a savage character to the conflict with the outrages and crimes with which they have been hitherto stained. The Spanish Government having manifested its purpose to carry on the contest within the limits prescribed by modern civilization—orders having been given to the authorities to proceed with all the moderation required by humanity—it would be truly monstrous if the insurgents should continue the barbarous conflict which they have begun, and should keep on perpetrating the excesses which outrage the consciences of honorable men, rendering themselves wholly unworthy of the generous hospitality which the Republic dispenses to those who, under the name of the Cuban Junta, stand forth as promoters of the insurrection. The Spanish Government having spontaneously set this example, and being resolved to act in a civilized and humanitarian sense, a wide field is opened to the United States to show their sympathies and good will towards a Government and nation which proceeds in this manner, notwithstanding the conduct of the rebels. The second act, which may illustrate the sincerity of the President's offers, is in regard to the gunboats constructed in the United States by order and at the expense of Spain, not to go against her or even to fight the insurgents of Cuba, but to defend our coasts against the aggressions of filibusters and pirates. The strongest argument which your Excellency has used on various occasions to endeavor to demonstrate the importance of the insurrection has been the extent of its duration; but this argument will have no weight while the insurrection receives continual increase of nutriment from abroad, while it does not remain isolated and without other champions than the Cubans themselves. Only when the insurrection continues in this manner can it be urged that it is vested and rooted in the country, that the majority of the Cubans desire to be independent, and even that they are worthy to be sustained, and are possessed of sufficient means and energy to form a nationality and a separate State. At this time, in the present state of things in the island, Spain cannot believe or admit the majority of the Cubans incline to separation from the mother country, but that a turbulent and blind minority, exerted and aided by adventurers and speculators of other countries, by filibusters and pirates, guided by evil persons and not by patriotic purposes, aspire to overcome the general will of their own countrymen, and that this is the sole cause of the disorder which we deplore. Spain does not, and cannot, see in Cuba the profound sentiment of true capacity for independence, and therefore, if she should consent to a separation from that rich and ancient colony, she would not have the great consolation of thinking that she was giving existence to a new nation, but the deep remorse of a weak abandoning of her own children, of leaving unprotected a people of her own language and race to miserably perish and disappear. These reasons are sufficiently strong to be esteemed at their just value by a Government so enlightened as that which your Excellency here worthily represents, and in whose friendly coöperation Spain still trusts to give peace to Cuba, and with peace, those ample liberties which her Constitutions grant to every Spanish citizen on either hemisphere."

SPANISH CRUELTY IN CUBA.

U. S. CONSULATE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 3, 1870.

The political state of affairs in this Consular district is in a most deplorable condition. The assassination at Bayamo of the citizens sent from this city, by order of Count VALMASEDA, which fact I have already communicated to the Department, was nothing more than what is daily perpetrated. It is well known that VALMASEDA aspires to the position of Captain-General of the island, and in order to increase his popularity among the blood-craving Catalans, who are operating in his behalf both in this Island and in Spain, gives imperative orders to make this a war of extermination; and we daily learn of peaceful citizens residing in the country being assassinated by the mobilized Spanish troops. These orders are probably carried to an extreme, from the fact that those commanding such troops are constantly supplying some Catalan produce dealers in this City, and whose object is to sack the country and forward to their agents such portions of the crop as may fall into their hands. The planters are persecuted to such a degree as to be compelled to flee from their estates, and their crops are immediately sequestered and appropriated to private purposes. Very little credit can be placed upon the Spanish Press, being a Government organ, which maintains that the insurrection is finished in this Department, which is far from the truth. The insurrection continues in full force, and there are frequent arrivals of wounded Spanish soldiers. The Cubans, being better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive, and have had their ranks increased by desertion from the Spanish troops, who find it impossible to endure the climate. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the Spanish volunteers from sickness are put *hors du combat*. The hospitals are full to overflowing. Much anxiety has been felt by Cubans respecting the position of our Government on the Cuban question, and many are inclined to believe that unless some action is taken upon the matter the insurrection will continue for a long time, as it is impossible for any force that Spain can send to exterminate the rebel force, owing to the climate and the topography of the country, while both contending parties destroy every vestige of agriculture. It is generally known and admitted by the liberal-minded Spanish officers, who do not conceal the fact, that it is impossible to suppress the insurrection, and the only inducement offered for the continuance of the war is that the commanding officials are filling their pockets at the expense of the country. The health of the city continues in an abnormal condition, smallpox, epidemic fevers and misery to an alarming extent prevailing.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The night express freight and passenger train bound north, and a freight train bound south, collided at Tivoli Station early this morning, damaging the engines and the platforms of several cars slightly. Some of the passengers were bruised a little by being thrown from their seats. The accident has caused no delay to other trains.

CASTLETON, Ont., Feb. 22.—A drunken row took place last night about a mile from this place. A woman named MARGARET MCGINNIS was brutally murdered by JOHN ELLIS, who knocked her down and jumped on and stamped her to death. ELLIS has been arrested.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 22.—Vice-President COLFAX arrived here at noon to-day. He visited the battle-field, national cemetery, and the water power. He was entertained at dinner by the Odd Fellows, held a reception, and in the evening delivered an able and interesting lecture on Odd Fellowship.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—The Governor has appointed Judge ROBERTSON, W. T. SUTHERLIN and P. H. AYLETT, Commissioners to adjust the debt with West Virginia.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 22.—A Woman Suffrage Convention has just closed a two days' session at this place.

MOBILE, Feb. 22.—The City Government of Mobile has been turned over to Dr. R. W. COLE. Ex-Mayor PRICE has been released. It is presumed that the struggle will end here.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Commodore STEPHEN CHAMPLAIN will be buried to-morrow afternoon with military honors.

WASHINGTON.

The Census—Proposed Amendment to the Law—An Argument Against the Removal of the Capitol—The Proposed Tariff on Sugar—The Cadet Investigation—Social Life.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a letter from General WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, accompanying the draft of a bill amendatory of the Census law covering certain points upon which legislation seems to be imperatively required. Among the recommendations which General WALKER makes are the following: He proposes to dispense with one of the copies of the returns required by the old law, so as to have only the original, which is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory; and one copy thereof, which is to be sent to the Census office. There seems to be no necessity for retaining the third copy in the office of the County Clerks as now. This will save one-third of the paper and $100,000 in copying. The abolition of the slave schedules is necessary, and it is proposed to extend the penalties for refusing to answer the questions of certain schedules to all the schedules. The population and mortality schedules it is proposed shall be required to be returned by the 15th of August, except in special cases at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when the return may be delayed until the end of September. The appointment of Assistant Marshals, it is proposed, shall be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, so that there may be some certainty of obtaining men of the requisite qualifications, especially in the Southern States. If the population schedules are returned by Aug. 15 it will be possible to fix the basis of representation in time for the election of members to the next Congress. The Secretary of the Interior says the recommendations of the Superintendent meet his views.

THE COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

The Committee on Public Expenditures, of which General COBURN, of Indiana, a valiant capital mover and a vigilant economist, is Chairman, recently called for a report of all the money expended for public buildings and public purposes in Washington, since the foundation of the Government to the end of the last fiscal year. The answer was received to-day, and the amount is $43,726,390.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON SUGAR.

The manner in which the proposed new tariff discriminates in favor of the refiners of sugars, and against the consumers, is strikingly illustrated by the following figures: The tariff is proposed to be changed so that raw sugar, or all under No. 12 Dutch Standard, which now pay 3 cents, shall hereafter only pay 2 cents. These are the refiner's sugars which are never bought by the consumer. On so-called refined sugars, from No. 12 to No. 15 Dutch Standard, the present tariff is 3½ cents per pound; it is proposed to make it 3 cents per pound. These are the imported sugars which are used by consumers to a small extent now; but it will be seen that on the raw sugars the refiner has a reduction of one cent, while on the refined sugars the consumer gets a reduction of only half a cent. To further show the injustice of this discrimination the importations of the respective grades are given. In 1868, 997,133,838 pounds of unrefined, to 164,492 pounds of refined, or one pound of the latter to three tons of the former; in 1869, 1,007,502 pounds unrefined to 480,255 pounds refined, or one and one-fifth tons of the former to one pound of the latter.

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WHITTEMORE's case will come up to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Considerable effort is making to "let him down easy" on account of his previous good character and a general belief that he was not actuated by corrupt motives. His case will be conducted by General BUTLER, who has been very busy to-day preparing for it. The prevailing belief, however, is that he will be expelled. The House Military Committee had before them to-day several more witnesses in the cadet investigation. Among them was M. D. LANDON, who admitted that he had caused to be inserted in the newspapers the advertisement which was the original basis of the Committee's action. But LANDON proved to be a very profitless witness. He either knew nothing, or else had decided in advance that he would tell nothing. Some members of the Committee are of the belief that he perjured himself from beginning to end. He is known here as a very graceless scamp, having been an adventurer around Washington for a number of years. Mr. OFFLEY, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and Commander JONATT, of the navy, were also examined. Ex-Congressman JACK ROGERS, of New-Jersey, has also turned up here, and is reported to be implicated in this business. The Pettiss-Bishop case was also investigated. Mr. BISHOP, who appeared before the Committee, testified that he said to Mr. BLOSS after the nomination of Judge PETTISS, that he would give $500 for the appointment, and that Mr. BLOSS undertook to negotiate it, but reported that he could do nothing whatever with Mr. PETTISS. That BLOSS went to Meadville a second time for the purpose, but was unable to see Mr. PETTISS. Mr. DERRICKSON subsequently solicited the appointment for his son. He and BISHOP met, when DERRICKSON said that if he, BISHOP, would contribute towards the payment of the campaign expenses, he could use his interest with Judge PETTISS for him and withdraw his own claims. BISHOP testified that he agreed to do this, but denied that he ever gave PETTISS a note or paper of any kind connected with the transaction, or ever paid him a dollar of money for it. Judge PETTISS also appeared before the Committee and testified to the fact that Mr. BLOSS had offered him money for the appointment, which he declined. He denied that he ever gave DERRICKSON a note that Mr. BISHOP had given him, or that he ever gave him one. It is stated that this whole charge against Judge PETTISS grows out of political squabbles in the district, and partakes a good deal of the nature of a conspiracy. Congressman SYPHER, against whom charges have also been made in reference to appointments, writes the following card to-night on the subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1870.—My attention has been recently called to paragraphs in the newspapers also associating my name with the sale of cadet appointments at the military and naval academies of the United States. These reports, so industriously circulated, are false and slanderous. There is no evidence before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives implicating me, directly or indirectly, in the sale of cadetships. I invite and challenge investigation. J. H. SYPHER, of Louisiana.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator CONKLING delivered a speech in the Senate to-day, upon which he is complimented to-night in very flattering terms. He spoke on the subject of the constitutional amendments. A ratification or assent after it has been once given, cannot be withdrawn, holding to the Republican theory and doctrine on that point that a Legislature has no such power. His argument was listened to with uninterrupted attention, and when he sat down he received the congratulations of the best and ablest men in the body. The speech was notable for its legal analysis and eloquence of diction.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE CITY.

The city is very full of visitors, the leading hotels all being crowded. Many prominent men are here on business before Congress, and many families are also here. Among latest arrivals are Hon. C. T. Hulburd, of New-York, at the Ebbitt; John Road, Esq., and T. F. Rowland, Esq., of New-York, at Willard's; General McClellan, of New-Jersey; J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg; Daniel Newhall, of Milwaukee; Edward Russell, of Boston; Lieutenants Pilkinton and Liberty and Wints, of the *Monarch;* Frederick Kapp and Henry B. Bower, of New-York, at the Arlington. Only a week remains before Lent, and it will be crowded with entertainments. To-night there is a grand levee and ball at Masonic Temple, and a reception at General SHERMAN's. To-morrow night, the last card reception of Secretary COX, and two or three private parties. Thursday night, a public levee by the President, and a private reception by the British Minister. Friday night, the last card reception of Secretary and Mrs. FISH, and the regular weekly levee of Speaker BLAINE; on Saturday the last reception of Secretary BELKNAP, and a *matinée dansante* at Highland-place, the residence of THOS. B. BRYAN, Esq.; on Monday night next the last of the series of brilliant entertainments given by Postmaster-General CRESWELL; on Tuesday, March 1, the wedding of a well-known correspondent here; on Wednesday, March 2, sackcloth and ashes.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House, in accordance with the request of the Committee of Appropriations, a statement of the unexpended balances in the Treasury. These balances, on the 30th of June, 1869, were $102,390,159. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $206,101,433. The amount which can be carried to the credit of the next fiscal year is estimated at $7,367,809. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, exclusive of interest on the public debt, are estimated at $206,101,430.

THE HOUSE INFLATION RESOLUTION.

The Banking and Currency Committee met today and took up the inflation resolution of the House of yesterday. They came to no conclusion further than this, to wit: That on examination of the National Banking law it is found that the terms of the resolution cannot apply to any increase of national bank circulation. The resolution curiously requires an increase of $50,000,000 in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee determined that the increase should be in greenbacks. They did nothing toward framing a bill, but that will be a small matter. An early report will be made, and the bill will probably pass the House. It is also feared that it will pass the Senate. The Southern members in both Houses, or most of them, blindly and insanely demand this increase, apparently without regard to consequences. Among the Western men the proposition is not so popular; but with the West, South and the uncertain men in the East, it stands a chance of getting through both Houses. If it does, there will be little hazard in predicting a Presidential veto.

MR. MUNGEN'S CASE.

Mr. MUNGEN's case came up to-day, as indicated last night, and after two hours' angry discussion the House agreed to Mr. DAWES' resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Rules, to determine how far Mr. MUNGEN had transgressed the privileges of the House. If they find him guilty, they will report a resolution of censure or reprimand.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard the statements of the gentlemen who are urging before Congress a proposition in reference to the Alaska seal fisheries, which is the direct opposite of the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the management of that business. The Secretary proposes to assume the management of the fisheries and work them through Treasury agents. They propose to lease the fisheries for twenty years and pay the Government a tax of $1 50 for every skin taken. The Secretary is of the opinion that he can realize nearly $1,000,000 per annum to the Government from the traffic. Those who oppose his plan say that it will eventuate in loss to the country and open the door to the largest fraud. The Committee say no, so far as they are concerned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senate to-day paid a compliment to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which the House refused to do. At an early hour the former body adjourned, and the latter refused on a call of the yeas and nays to do so, and decided to go on with the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The subject of extending the time in which the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company are to finish the first section of their road was considered by the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day. Representatives of the road were heard in favor of the proposition. The Cherokee Indians are opposed to the building of the line by the Company, preferring to do it themselves through their own country, and were also represented. No decision has yet been arrived at by the Committee, but the railway men claim that the time will be extended.

NAVY.

Captain A. C. RHIND and Lieutenant G. V. MENZIES have been ordered to this city to be examined for promotion. First Assistant Engineer A. V. MARLEY has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard; Ensign THOS. A. STEVENS has been detached from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Proposed Increase of Teachers' Salaries in Brooklyn.

The well-founded complaints of the ladies and gentlemen engaged in tuition in our public schools have been seconded by the action of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education. It was agreed to report to the Board the following increased scale of salaries: Teachers in charge of grammar or intermediate departments, $1,000; assistants in grammar departments, $800; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance of six hundred and over, $1,000; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance of five hundred and over, $850; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance less than five hundred, $750; teachers of supplementary classes, $900; assistants in primary departments, where attendance is six hundred and over, $800.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

The Government and the Emigration Movement—Licenses for Free Trade—Influence of Alcohol and Malt—Taxation—A National Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Government seems to have thrown some cold water on the emigration movement. How can it interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand? Why should it expert labor, and make it dear to employers? A few years ago there were not hands enough to do the work. Men are now on strike in considerable districts. The *Telegraph* Commissioner found the Yorkshire miners, who made such a riot the other day at Thorncliff, living like fighting cocks, frying their beefsteaks in butter, and buying costly jewelry. The masters appeal to the Government not to send people out of the country, but to protect the freedom of labor at home. The trade societies will not allow men to earn such wages as the trade of the country can pay. They desolate whole districts and decree general starvation rather than work or allow others to work for sixpence a day less than the price they demand. They drive the trade to the Continent, and then drive those who would gladly do the work to America and the Colonies. With economy of living, with free trade in labor, with such an equalization of wages as a little more freedom and intelligence would give, I think England might fairly hold her way; but I do not see how it is possible for her to do so under the system of trades unions, which tends to lessen the amount and quality of work done, as well as to raise its price. If England were the only manufacturing country in the world—if there were no France, Germany, Switzerland and America pressing her on all sides, working with more intelligence, a finer taste, a keener ingenuity, and in the case of the European artisans, with a stricter economy, these societies might answer; if all workmen would make common cause throughout the world, it might do. But nationality is stronger than trade societies. A French artisan will not keep up a strike, when he sees his markets supplied with English goods. The Englishman will soon see that every penny he puts on the cost of his manufactures, opens the way for a foreign supply. England, even to keep her own home market, must either have really free trade with the freedom of labor, or resort to protection. But a country that wishes to supply foreign markets cannot have protection at home.

A great impulse, no doubt, has been given to emigration. I think you may expect twice or three times as many this year as last. The colonial agents are active, but no colony offers such inducements as America. Men had rather go at once to the States, change their nationality and have it over, than be perpetually dreading it. Australia is on the other side of the world, with the sun in the north and Christmas in the dog days. A national emigration scheme would be pauperism *in excelsis*. Besides, it is but a temporary expedient. It will not diminish population any more than war does. For every million sent abroad two million would be born at home. The Poor law is bad enough.

The number of persons who are obliged to pay the Government for the privilege of carrying on their business—who have to get licenses to practice free trade—is something extraordinary. There are about 150,000 publicans, spirit retailers and beer sellers, to begin with; 250,000 dealers in tobacco; nine millions of stamps are required for as many bottles or boxes of patent medicine. Mr. MUNTZ, M. P. for Birmingham, proposed, the other day, that the workingmen should relieve themselves of a tax of £35,000,000 a year. "How?" asked one of his hearers. "Why, by not spending it," said the practical M. P.; "your liquor costs you seventy millions. I don't ask you to be teetotalers—I take my glass of beer—but only drink half as much, and you will save thirty-five millions per annum."

With the multiplication of spirit and beer houses in low neighborhoods comes a corresponding increase of vagabonds. In Whitechapel, just east of the Bank of England, there are 188 lodging houses of the class to which casual paupers resort when they have the luck to beg or steal enough to get a dinner and a night's lodging—say sixpence. The lodging costs from 2d. to 4d. These houses make up 5,337 beds, or administer that number of shakedowns. The workhouse is full and running over. A steady stream of paupers and vagrants pours into London, and especially into its central and eastern districts. And they are of a sort you have never seen in America. I have seen poverty and vice and misery there—more than enough; but the English vagrant has never emigrated. Not a solitary specimen has crossed the Atlantic. He is a greater curiosity that BARNUM'S "What is It?" He may be descended from the ape, but I do not see how he managed to descend so far. I never see him shuffling along Hyde Park, for you may encounter him in the gayest streets of the metropolis, but I stop to look at him in utter astonishment, wondering if this also is "a man and a brother." Nothing can be done for them—they are past education—they are unfit for emigration. They wander about, pick up a precarious living, sleep in casual wards or those cheap lodging houses, die in the poorhouse, and are buried in the Potter's Field. One reason why a London Coroner has at times three cases of starvation in a day is that the better class of the poor had rather die even of the pangs of hunger, with their skin clinging to their ribs, than come into contact with such vagabonds.

TAXATION.

Taxes are always interesting. In England, where the burdens of the public debt—army, navy and civil service—are greater than in any other country, in proportion to the earnings of the masses of the people, there is a great effort not only to reduce the general burden, but to tax as few articles as possible. At the last session Mr. LOWE removed several heavy burdens which operated as clogs on industrys, and there are great hopes of further reductions. Large economies are being carried out. The army is to be reduced by ten thousand; several dockyards are closed; clerks are superannuated or dismissed; hard times for many are made harder. But a member of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has moved some resolutions in that body in favor of the abolition of a large portion of the remaining duties on foreign fruits, coffee, chicory, cocoa, plate, cards, vinegar, spruce, tea, sugar, molasses, (the three last pay about £8,000,000;) stamp duties on marine insurances, medicines, cards, gold and silver plate, banker's, attorney's and conveyancer's licenses; taxes on male servants, carriages, horses and mules, horse dealers, armorial bearings; licenses for soapmakers, hawkers and peddlers, auctioneers, &c. All unequal, vexatious and a detriment to that freedom of trade in which England glories. The movement of liberal politics is for the greatest possible simplicity and equality in taxation, with incidental protection to health and morals. Thus, the great sources of revenue are the tax on alcohol and tobacco. If Englishmen only choose to neither drink nor smoke, and the above resolutions were carried out, or even Mr. BRIGHT'S idea of a free breakfast table, the property and income taxes would be the only burdens, and these would be felt by the poor only in higher rents and prices for some things, and perhaps in lower wages; for these burdens equalize themselves after a time, as surely as water finds its level. If you draw your water from a hundred wells instead of from a lake or river, you require the more labor and machinery to do it—that is all. It comes from the rills of human industry at last. Labor pays, and nothing else pays; but in the collection you may vex labor and double its burdens. In England it costs in some cases £1,000 to collect £10, which is not an economical system. It is my belief that means might be found for collecting the entire revenue at an almost nominal cost, which would be running the machine with the minimum of friction.

A NATIONAL DEPUTATION.

When the King of Belgium came over to England a few months ago to visit Her Majesty the Queen, the officers of volunteers presented an address to His Majesty, thanking him for the hospitality with which he had entertained them in his own capital the year before. The Lord Mayor of London had also some returns to make for favors received, and he invited all the Mayors of the cities of the United Kingdom to come and help him do the honors of the metropolis to the Royal visitor. They came, presented an address, and had a wonderful banquet. The address they presented was then inclosed in a magnificent silver casket, on whose four sides are represented the cities of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Tenby, in Wales. This box has just been carried across the sea and presented to the King of Belgium by the most wonderful deputation that ever went from the United Kingdom, or, I think, any other Kingdom, since the world began. It consists of 145 Mayors, most of them accompanied by their wives. They had a long and rough passage across the German Ocean, but arrived safely at Brussels with the casket. The municipal authorities of Brussels received them at the railway station, and it required fifty carriages, and several large army waggons for baggage, to transport them to the quarters provided for them. The King was obliged to move for the time to a larger palace, that he might have room to entertain them; and, when they had the inevitable feast, there was not room for the Lady Mayoresses. Continental etiquette does not permit that ladies should be banished to a hungry gallery to smell the odors of the dishes the lords of creation are eating; so, while the Mayors were eating, as only English Mayors can, their ladies were entertained at the opera. The accounts of the feastings, the costumes, (for they all carried their trappings of State, making a London Lord Mayor's show multiplied by one hundred and forty-five,) and the entire invasion, are very droll; and the *Times* is very angry, as if the civic dignitaries of the United Kingdom had done something unusually ridiculous. The casket might have been sent over by a messenger, or entrusted to PICKFORD & Co. That is true; but, if an English Mayor had a present to make to a King, why should he not show his respect for royalty by carrying it? And if one, why not all? They had, as the *Times* ill-naturedly puts it, "the opportunity of indulging in a good, steady, British stare at royalty, and so transcendant a pleasure must compensate in some measure for the want of individual recognition from their Majesties. These are the people," continues the *Times*,

> "who are always gushing with enthusiasm for every royal, illustrious or eminent person. These displays make us ridiculous on the Continent, and it is of no use to explain that in this free and independent country everybody, small or great, can claim to represent anything. The village haberdasher calls his shop the 'National Emporium,' and we have all heard of the three tailors who styled themselves 'the people of England.' So, pushing persons who want to amuse themselves for a week do not scruple to go with their wives and daughters as a national deputation. We do not grudge them any enjoyment they may get, but we do wish it to be understood that such an expedition is in no sense whatever national, and that the English people, if they wish to show their respect to a foreign Sovereign in his own capital, will find quite another kind of representative."

Now the King of Belgium reads the *Times*. It is to be found in every hotel in Brussels. Imagine the 145 English Mayors, with many of their wives, in the midst of all the glories of their week of festivities, reading such a leading article!

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Castelar on the Clergy Budget—An Eloquent Address Advocating its Abolition—Honors to the American Minister—Progress of the Republican Organization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

The discussion on the Clergy budget, which took place yesterday in the Cortes, gave rise to some very animated scenes. The Republican orators had resolved to oppose the payment of half the salaries of the clergy, and Senor CASTELAR made a speech on the subject which was another triumph for him and his party. The following are the most salient points of his speech:

Senor CASTELAR said: "Several deputies of the majority have felt offended at the words of Senor BARCIA, but they ought to remember the many maledictions which have been launched from other tribunes, which I do not want to name here, upon those who were of our opinion. In this place orators discuss, they even deny and contradict assertions, but they do not insult people. I do not want to speak of the sorry 'glory' of times now happily past, of de las Navas and del Salado; of the *auto da fe* and of the Alhambra; of the little kingdom of Pelajo spreading the inquisition to the islands dragged from silence of the Western Ocean by Columbus; I can remind you of Spain decimated by misgovernment, of the Spanish national conscience struck dumb, of Spain's universities distanced by the spirit of this century; of her great merchants in exile; the farmers wounded to the heart, dragged from their hearths; of the reformators given up to the flames of the inquisition, and burnt in the midst of a crowd excited by the spirit of fanaticism and beside themselves with rage and desire for revenge; and all this because the intolerance of the Church desired to offer human sacrifices to the god of the Gospel. I speak of the question of the clerical budget only, because it is entirely political. The budget of the civilist proves that the nation needs a fastidious tutorship; the Budget of the army proves that the nation obeys only force; that of the *bureaucratic* proves that the people cannot take care of its own interests; that of the clergy proves that the people need a well-paid moral Government. Expenses of this sort may be indulged in by a large and numerous nation like Russia, by a great and strong one like France; but never by a free nation, like the glorious people of America. The Budget of Spanish national receipts has met with a diminution of nearly 500,000,000 of reals; the enfranchisement of the salt trade has followed the fall in the price of produce; the nation has gained 500,000,000; but the Budget of expenses has not yet been touched by the break of the revolution. The Budget of the clergy has remained the same, and, in spite of our efforts, all monarchical and democratic revolutions have been harassed by the clergy. Before the revolution a dark night surrounded the national intelligence. The University, like the primary school, was submitted to the sacristy. The Cortes obeyed the clergy and the King. You were not even free to think. No expression of the right of man rose upwards without the throne and the altar conspiring to smother it. I desire to speak for the diminishing of the Budget of the clergy, and we have the right to do so. We must understand each other. The Church has two existences; its spiritual and temporal life; its official and political life. The Church owes its spiritual life to its founder, to the preaching of the doctrines of the apostles, and to the light spread by those doctrines. In this way the Church defies attacks; but besides being a spiritual, it is also a political power, and its faculties and rights are identical with the powers of the State. During the first reformation the great religious changes took place by the absolute authority of Kings, and the great Lords of Germany found means of profit in LUTHER'S doctrines. HENRY VIII., master of the English nation and of their consciences, could change the Catholic rite for the Protestant, and other Kings were enabled to do the same. This proves that no political power ought to sacrifice its liberty, because, in doing so, conscience is sacrificed and with it religion. The Absolutist Party has less right than any other to ask us by what right we intervene in the affairs of the Church. All Kings have believed themselves authorized to do what they liked with the property of the Church. PETER the Cruel, ISABELLA the Catholic, CHARLES V., PHILIP II., believed themselves authorized to take possession of the Church's property; and we certainly have the right to reduce its budget. Kings, when they needed money for war expenses, sold the jewels of the churches. ISABELLA the Catholic, in her wars against the Portuguese, and CHARLES V. in those against the French, sold the vessels of the altars. NAPOLEON I. said: 'I can do anything for I am omnipotent with the soldier, the gendarme and the priest,' and France pays her clergy one hundred and ninety millions, besides four millions paid by the municipalities and sixty-nine millions paid by the departments. Compare the Budget of Spain, which has only sixteen millions of inhabitants, with that of France with its forty millions, and you will see the difference. Have you ever found, amongst the Spanish Clergy, an Archbishop of Orleans, a Maret capable of rising against the Jesuitic ideas of Ultramontanism? Has a Spanish Bishop ever dared to say to the Pope, as did Monseigneur DUPANLOUP: 'Your universo-religious authority will not go beyond the Alps, which defend not only the integrity of our territory, but also the moral independence of my country.' Our Spanish clergy is the most Ultramontane of Europe, the most dependent of Rome, in spite of the sacrifices of generous Spain. [Applause.] The Belgians, the most Catholic people on earth, pay only 5,000,000 of francs to their clergy. The Portuguese pay only 4,000,000 of francs, comparatively much less than Spain. We have forty-nine Provinces and sixty-one ecclesiastical dioceses. In the Middle Ages the Church was omnipotent; to-day it is just the contrary; and the people listen with no more enthusiasm to the chants of the priests than to a sonata by MOZART or a symphony by BEETHOVEN. The Church has lost its influence. When I was in Rome I heard PALE'S 'Miserere' in the Basilica of St. Peter; the sublime prayer which the Pope never wanted to give to other nations, and of which he kept the [illegible]. But MOZART heard [illegible] and [illegible] to Europe [illegible] of art. [illegible] astronomical [illegible]; LUTHER and CALVIN enfranchised consciences, and DESCARTES and BACON liberated public [illegible]. Spain spends by far too much money on the [illegible] of a sumptuous, useless clergy, who are only demoralizing the people. I know that there was a minister who thought and said that the superior clergy ought to receive smaller salaries, the Primate of Toledo to have one thousand pounds sterling, the other archbishops eight hundred, and the bishops six hundred. The St. Croisade produces annually fourteen millions. Leave them to the Church. Nobody will be born, nor marry, nor die without paying fees to the clergy, which fees will amount to a total of twenty-eight millions, and this will go far with the talent for economy inherent to priests. It is to be desired that the 18,000 parishes of Spain shall be reduced to 3,000, and that the priests shall be nominated by the majority of the faithful. Senor ZORILLA, when Minister of Justice, found it difficult to execute his projects of laws concerning the clergy, but only because the majority in the Cortes condemned him to inaction. In the question of the Royal Candidature the efforts of the Ministry have been fruitless; they were forced to break off their conciliatory dealings with the Duke DE MONTPENSIER; in the question of the crown jewels the majority has abandoned the Ministry, and the opinions of the Cortes are much divided on the question of reforms at Porto Rico. All this proves that conservative elements are worthless during revolutionary periods. If you will admit of the domination of the Church over the State, as certain members of the majority seem to desire, you will see the inauguration in Spain of a thoroughly Roman state of affairs. There the schools are abominable, the finances perfectly chaotic, legislation non-existent or dependent on the will of the Head of the Church, no institution which can boast of a modern character, no Press, no orator's tribune, no jury, no assemblies; it is only a city in penitence, suffocated under the pressure of the Government, which admits not even a breath of liberty. If you desire a mixed system, a Catholic to pay his rates for the entertainment of a religion which is not his own, and *vice versa*, you have the example of Ireland before you. In Switzerland the movement for separating the Church from the State is making itself felt. In Germany the same effect may be noticed. We cannot penetrate the enigma of the Council of Rome, but you may be certain that you will not find there any of the illustrious prelates who in the Council of Trent defended the independence of the Church. If the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope is ratified, a convocation of the French, Italian, Spanish and German Churches will be useless, for your revolution will be declared blasphemous by the Vatican, and your institutions a scandal. There is no remedy but to separate the Church and the State. If you do not want to find yourself every day fighting against Rome, both in the State and in the bosom of your families; if you want to do a great good, do away with the Budget of the clergy!"

The orator was much applauded and heartily congratulated by the Deputies on the success of his speech. This discourse has drawn from the Ministry an important declaration, which it is worth while to chronicle. The Government will bring in a project of law, in virtue of which the clergy will be paid out of the produce of the sale of the ecclesiastical properties, and the remaining portion will be found by the members of the different parishes.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The great review of troops which I spoke of in my last letter has been postponed till Saturday, the 5th inst., on account of the heavy snows which have fallen in Madrid. Our Minister, General SICKLES, has been specially invited to attend.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Republican organization is progressing very steadily. There are but two ways now for Spain to get out of its present dilemma—the choice of the Duke of MONTPENSIER as King, or the adoption of the Republic, and I can assure you that the former has comparatively very little hope of success. The Spanish nation will sooner or later perceive that a Republic is the most suitable form of government they can choose.

ITALY.

Secrets of the Roman Postal Service—The Council of the Church—Parliament—Need of New Industries—The Study of Design.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

From what has come to my knowledge since I wrote to you about the non-arrival of the first letters which I sent on my visit to Rome in December, I am convinced that they were broken open and destroyed at the Rome Post Office. In the two or three letters giving an account of the ceremonies connected with the opening of the Council, I indulged in a tolerably severe criticism of the splendid mockery of the Christianity of Christ presented by that spectacle. In my note I suggested to you that on account of my neglecting to change the usual address of any letters to the TIMES, the Post Office spies of Rome were put on the scent, and as nothing which expresses doubt of the infallibility of the ecclesiastical power, and the perfection of the system, is allowed to have utterance, I was in a degree prepared for such a fate for what I had written, which I stupidly allowed to be discovered. I regret the more the loss of the letters, for in them I had made an effort to give, as well as I could, the spirit of the occasion, as an illustration of the present Roman system. It is certainly foolish on the part of the Roman inquisitorial authority to think, in such an unprincipled way, to suppress the truth, for it may be scattered on another occasion with greater severity, helped by the new fact added by such conduct. I have been to Rome about fifteen times since my first visit in 1854, and in all probability shall before long go there again. I am happy to reckon among ecclesiastics a number of friends; but I have so little confidence in what may happen, that I do not go down there without the precaution of taking with me the diplomatic passport which one of our former representatives here was kind enough to prepare for me. It is not only suppressing letters, when a hand can be put upon them, but writers of the most influential journals are sent away on the most trivial charge, when the Police authority can go so far, without running the risk of being called to account. I know you, old Roman spy of the Inquisition, and see you now, peering with your cunning, merciless eyes through your fingers—those fingers bony, raw and red with the stains of old, and itching for the blood of new victims! Heap fagots, Fra Benedict and Fra Dominic, until you scorch your fingers, so that another heretic may fry. Do work of wicked man in the name of God, St. Francis and the Madonna.

As the Inquisitor of the Roman Post Office, with the clue in his hand, broke open my first letter, his reasoning was of this kind: Ah, here is another from the barbarous outside world who has penetrated into this pure and holy city, to tell his false tale of our pious rites. Indeed, the letter is signed "Angelico," a name which in the Kingdom of Italy is ironically given to the Holy Father. It must be some Roman artist that long ago we banished for his political and theological wrong thinking. He has learned to write English; alas, like too many of our misled countrymen, and has thus found a much greater audience of heretical listeners. Our old instruments long ago went to the melting pot, but we still have a way, and here goes letter, instead of writer, to the flames.

I have no doubt that the zeal of some of the agents of the Pope exceeds what would be approved by the more intelligent judgment of leaders. Breaking open and tearing up letters, for the purpose of stopping free utterance, is like trying to put out the light of the sun by hanging up a curtain. Light will break through the rotten vail, and the whole broad sky is large and bright enough to reflect every ray. I pity and pardon those condemned to live in the darkness with which they try to envelope others.

THE COUNCIL.

The Fathers in council at Rome hold their meetings more frequently than they did at first. There seems to be something like a growing impatience among them, to which the managers are called upon to pay attention. The sessions are now held nearly every day, and generally continue four or five hours. There is clerical authority for saying that the Pope, most of all, desires expedition, and expresses, decidedly, his wish that the discussion may be free and thorough. The Bishop of Constance lately had an audience with His Holiness for the purpose of putting in his hand a purse of 100,000 francs, collected among the faithful of his diocese. On that occasion PIUS IX. is said to have remarked that he cherished the hope that the Fathers would not be kept from their dioceses, by the work of the Council, more than four or five months, and that that work did not depend upon him, but upon the Fathers themselves. [illegible] of other Bishops [illegible] account of [illegible] upon their attention at home. With the exception of two French Cardinals, who hold the bishoprics of Lyons and Chambery, and one more than 80 years old, all the members of the Sacred College are now at Rome. The whole number of French Bishops now there is about eighty. One of them, that of Algeria, has just left for Paris; it is said for the purpose of making a report to the Emperor upon the progress of work in the Council, and to give assurances as to the innocence of certain measures.

PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament has been put off until the 7th of March. The Ministers at that time will have had three months to mature their scheme, and to fortify themselves with the best facts and arguments they can bring together against an enemy ever ready for attack. Italy is in the full enjoyment of a liberal, Constitutional *régime*, and Parliament will use its privilege and will continue to do things with which critics will find fault. So far as I can see, the Government machine is working very well, only needing, what it has so long wanted, more grease for the wheels, in the form of money, to stop a creaking which has been heard all over the world. There is no denying that there is great confusion in the finances, for upon that all authorities are agreed. But what is more, there is a confusion amounting to anarchy, or, as some phrase it, chaos, reigning in the bureaus of this Department. The frequent changes of Ministers and the want of courage for the exercise of rigid authority has enabled the crowd of inferior placemen to have it very much their own way. The accounts are badly kept, and it is sometimes the case that those who wish to transact business in the Department have to wait a month for what, under a good system, could be done in half an hour. A radical reform is demanded from beginning to end, and a man with little less than genius is needed to do the work, and he must be allowed a pretty free field. But as the case is, we must not doubt that reform will come and a cure be found at last, although we may be obliged to wait some time yet.

NEED OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

A great want of the country is the creation of new industries which shall absorb large numbers of the population who have the shiftless ambition to be do-nothing, dawdling placemen. This class of young men have a kind of talent adapted to fancy work, and, trained with the good models of taste, of which the past has left the museums of the country full, they might become the fabricators of articles which now come from France, Germany and England, and of which the shops in all the cities are running over. It is a habit fatal to the prosperity of a country that of believing that what comes from a foreign country is best; and this illusion, or superstition, is too much encouraged among those of the new generation of Italians. Indeed, one cannot fail to observe the increased attention every year given to the study of Design and its application to industry. Italy is far from taking the lead in this activity; but in view of present wants and future needs, something is doing. The country determined to stand first for the variety and excellence of its manufactures, is the one which must do most for the perfection of that kind of skill which has to do with beauty of form, joined to color, upon which the value of manufactured products so much depends. I visited lately a public establishment in Florence, one of the best of its kind, in which five or six hundred persons are enjoying the benefits of a charitable foundation. Most of the large company were orphans, or children of parents incapable of taking care of their offspring. It was interesting to see that a great part of these were receiving instruction in such branches of design as are adapted to industrial pursuits. Models of architectural ornament, or of foliage, flowers and geometrical forms, and, indeed, of whatever enters into the ornament of stamped, carved or woven fabrics, were hung about the room. The value of such a study cannot be overestimated. A moment's thought is sufficient to show that the leading position which France holds, for the beauty and good taste of its manufactured products, is due mostly to the attention which has for a long time been given to this matter. In France the study of the principles of taste is reduced to a system, and it is this which makes the Parisians the Greeks of our day. England for the past five-and-twenty years has been making a great effort not to be left behind, more, perhaps, with reference to commercial gain than from æsthetic love. It is quite time that our country made a greater effort in this direction. We may not know it, but our civilization is yet very rude, and it must continue to be as long as we are content to borrow such ornament as we have from others, instead of making it out of our own brain. Careless observers may not feel the force of the argument, but the more reflection there is the more it will have weight.

ANGELICO.

THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

Teachings of English History—The Investigations of the Commons Prior to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws—What Representative Shipbuilders Said.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1870.

I have just completed tho rather tedious task of reading through the great mass of evidence which was taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Navigation laws of Great Britain prior to the repeal of those laws in 1847. The subject is interesting at this time, when questions connected with the shipping interests of the United States are anxiously discussed in the American Press, and are soon to occupy the attention of Congress. Under the old British Navigation laws, British shipbuilders and shipowners enjoyed a protection in the colonial and many other trades which was nearly as absolute as the protection which now shields the American shipbuilder and shipowner in the coasting trade of the States. The Free Trade Party of this country, flushed with its success in repealing the Corn laws, resolved to abolish the monopoly which the Navigation laws conferred upon British shipping. They opened the war with the declaration that the effect of the exclusive privileges enjoyed by British ships was injurious to the general interests of the country, inasmuch as it kept up the cost of transportation of both inward and outward cargoes. The advocates of repeal claimed, and with much reason, that the shipping interests should be subjected to the policy of open competition, which they—the shipowners—had especially favored when the repeal of the Corn laws had been under discussion. The shipbuilders and shipowners of Great Britain took a different view of the question of free trade when it was proposed that it should be applied to their own industries. Many of the most zealous advocates for the free importation of cargoes, faced about and became extreme protectionists as soon as it became plain that an attempt would be made to extend the policy of free trade to ships and freights.

The Select Committee, to which the investigation of the subject was referred by the House of Commons, was composed of men well qualified to deal with the important questions which engaged their attention. It comprised—with others of lesser fame—Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bright, Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Milner Gibson, with Sir Howard Douglas and Admiral Dundas representing the opinions and interests of the British Navy. The evidence filled five large Blue Books, and comprised upwards of 8,000 questions and replies. Much of the evidence is interesting, and parts of it are very amusing. The witnesses who represented the shipping interests loudly proclaimed their belief that the maritime power and greatness of England would be utterly destroyed if the Navigation laws were tampered with. Foreign ships manned with foreign sailors would supplant the ships of Great Britain upon every sea, while British shipbuilders and shipowners would be driven to destitution and forced to seek refuge and support in the charity of their countrymen. While strenuously denying that protection affected the price of freights, they declared that free trade in freights and ships would destroy the carrying trade for British shipowners. These witnesses also stated, with singular unanimity, that shipowning and shipbuilding were then and had for years been a losing and unprofitable business to every British subject engaged in it. Many of them kept on with their losing business solely with the hope that something would turn up; but none were willing to abandon it, and all fought against the dreaded foreign competition with quite as much zeal and energy as they could possibly have displayed if they had been struggling to retain a highly profitable business instead of one which was, as they said, a desperate and losing one.

To show what extreme views were taken by that class of witnesses, and how absolutely the working of the new order of things has falsified their predictions, I propose to give you some extracts from their evidence, and as the report of the Congressional Committee on the condition of American shipping will probably be published before this letter will reach you, it may be interesting to compare the statements and opinions of the British witnesses with the evidence of the witnesses heard by the Congressional Committee.

A Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, an ancient mariner, shipowner and shipbuilder on the Tyne, was deputed by the shipbuilders and shipowners of Tynemouth to represent them before the Parliamentary Committee. As Mr. RICHMOND'S views agreed in the main with those of the other witnesses on the conservative side of the discussion, I quote a few extracts from his examination, to illustrate the opinions of the party to which he belonged. Mr. RICHMOND had been arguing that certain modifications in the laws had lowered the profits of British ships without reducing their expenses. It had not lowered the wages of British seamen. He was asked whether the repeal of the Navigation laws would lower the wages, and replied:

They would get neither wages nor employment.

In fact, you think they would be exterminated altogether? Yes; exterminated is a strong word, but I think they would be swept off the face of the ocean; I think they would have to go into the poorhouses and that we should have to keep them.

What would become of the British shipowners and shipbuilders? They would go into the poorhouses where many have already gone.

They would be extinct as a class? No, they would not be extinct, because they would linger on their miserable lives, a standing reproach to the country for permitting such a state of things.

Has any benefit accrued to the British shipowner from the reduction of the timber duties and hemp duties?

None yet; for in both instances the foreign and English dealers have clutched the whole. I deliver a statement to prove this as regards the repairs of ships in 1842 and 1846.

From the results of your experience, you are giving it as your opinion that hitherto the consumer in this country has derived no particular benefit from the reduction of those duties?

I have given you the price from the principal timber mart in England, and you can draw any inference that you may think proper.

Can you state the price of new ships at this time in the principal ports where they are built in England, and whether shipbuilding has been profitable in England of late years?

I have a list of prices in Sunderland in 1845 and 1847. The present prices for ships may be enumerated as follows, for the hull complete, per ton: A 1, for twelve years, £12 10s.; A 1, for ten years, £10 10s.; A 1, for nine years, £9; A 1, for eight years, £8. As a corollary to those prices, which are much below the London prices, I give a list of shipbuilders who have failed in Sunderland within the short period from 1841 down to the present time. Many of these were men whose fathers and grandfathers had moved in a good rank. Then, the present Navigation laws have not done them any good? It is the mutilation of the Navigation laws that has not done them any good.

You think that the Reciprocity Treaties have been injurious to the British shipping interest? I have always thought so.

With regard to the trade with America, Mr. YOUNG has stated that he would consider it politic to make such arrangements as would compel two sets of ships to be engaged in the same trade. Is that you opinion?—Yes; I should have no objection that all the goods that go from England to America should go in American ships, and that all the goods that come to England from America should come on British ships.

Do any English ships trade with Prussia? Yes.

Do I understand you to say that you, as a shipowner, would consider it better that there should be no trade at all with Prussia than that there should be a trade to which the ships of both countries should be let in upon equal terms?

I would rather decline to answer that question.

I understood you to say so in a previous answer.

I should not be very sorry if there were no trade with Prussia.

Therefore, in your opinion, it would be an advantage to this country that there should be no trade at all between Prussia and England rather than that they should trade upon reciprocal terms? I have said all that I can say upon the subject.

"Do you consider that your interests as a British shipowner suffer more by a competition with Prussia than the interests of this country, as a great manufacturing country, gain by the commerce with that country?" "Yes, ten to one." "And it is upon those grounds that you have given the previous answer? I see that Prussia is the stimulating power that is raising all this anti-English feeling all over the Continent, and I know that Prussia has benefited by the trade of England ten to one more than England ever benefited by her trade, and that her existence is of about as much importance to England as the existence of Otaheite."

Mr. RICHMOND thus energetically describes the British ships of his day:

> "I say that a first-class English merchantman is the finest thing of its kind in existence. You may take all your American liners, or all your Austrian, or Swedish, or Russian, Finland, or French, or Spanish or Prussian ships, but still I say that a first-class English merchant ship is the best of her kind. She is matchless for her strength and durability, for the beauty and symmetry of her shape, and for the combined good qualities of burden, sailing and steering. The repeal of the Navigation laws was not only to ruin the commercial marine of England, but it was to lead to the startling event of an invasion of England by the maritime Powers of Northern Europe. Mr. RICHMOND thus pathetically foreshadows the future:

> "The foot of an enemy has never trespassed on these shores, but will that be so when foreign nations are confederated against us, and when the Emperor of Russia with his seventy sail of the line, and the King of Prussia with I do not know how many, and a dozen Hollands, combine against. Formerly there was only one Holland—now there are several."

Mr. RICHMOND'S idea of a Holland is certainly a novel one at this day. The good man probably saw a Holland in every country which dared to set up a marine of its own. His special enemy was Prussia, and he more than once deplores the fact that England has no CROMWELL to bring that perfidious Power to book. His opinions about Prussia are not unlike those of many of our countrymen about England. The best replies of this witness are too long for this letter, but the sum of all is this—the interests of his class are to be carefully protected, at the sacrifice and cost of every other interest of the country, if they stand in his way; as for other countries they have no right to exist if they interfere with his particular English calling.

Mr. RICHMOND'S examination is followed by that of Mr. JOHN PAINE GREAVE, who appeared on behalf of Mr. GREAVES, and his friends firmly believed that a London shipwright was not only a better workman, but that he could do twice as much work as any foreign shipwright, and yet he was sure that if foreign shipwrights or their work were to be admitted to competition with the labor of those very same skillful and rapid workers, he (Mr. GREAVES) and his friends would starve. Mr. GREAVES was rather closely pressed in his examination by Mr. RICARDO, but he came out of it unscathed and without surrendering one iota of his creed, a blind adherence to which has destroyed the business of shipbuilding upon the Thames, and driven the shipwrights of London into poverty or exile. In another letter I will further discuss this question.

J. S. O.

A Malignant Disease in Pennsylvania

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Feb. 19.

A disease, fatal in its effects as the Asiatic cholera, has broken out at Albion, in the western part of this county, its first appearance having been made on Saturday last. Five grown persons, each of different families, have died since that time, and others are now prostrated with the terrible disease. Death has thus far followed each individual attack, the victims dying in from twelve to seventy hours after the first symptoms. One of those who died within twelve hours was a very hearty, robust and apparently healthy young man.

It is there called "spotted fever" from the fact that the victims become covered with crimson spots. The high medical authority calls it *cerebro spinal meningitis*. The symptoms are as follows: The victim is attacked with a violent chill, followed immediately by vomiting. With and following this are very violent pains in the head, neck and back. The singular fatality that has attended this dread malady has thrown the community into a state of abject terror, and many are flying from the place to escape from it. The skill of the local physicians has been baffled by it, and the best medical aid of this city has been peremptorily summoned. From the experience of some of our physicians in meeting this malignant disorder in their army practice, we anticipate that a check will be put upon it. We learned last night that there seemed to be some hopes of saving a few of the more recent cases, but even now the scourge is making fearful headway.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The State Legislature and its Organization, Old and New.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been directed to your editorial of this morning on the "Case of Georgia." I noticed especially the following assertions:

> "That the Legislature, as existing in December last, when the last act of Congress was passed, was unlawfully organized;" "that they, (the majority in that body,) had disregarded the Congressional requirements, as well as the letter and spirit of the local Constitution, and had abused a power to which they had no right;" "that the notoriety of these circumstances constituted the vindication of Congress in passing the act of December;" and "that a Legislature whose organization was at variance with fundamental law, and whose action provoked Federal intervention, cannot be held entitled to elect Senators."

Further on you say:

> "The whole business of reconstruction presupposes an ample discretionary authority on the part of the District Commander. Much has necessarily been left to his judgment."

I am confident that you are mistaken in some of your premises, and the conclusion to which they have led you. This is because you have not kept in mind the earlier history of the Georgia Legislature, and as a Republican member of that body I would ask most respectfully to point out the mistakes which you have made. I doubt not you will concede, that, however "ample" may be "the discretionary authority" of the present District Commander, it does not exceed that of his predecessor, and that quite as "much" was "left" to the judgment of General MEADE as to that of General TERRY. Conceding these facts, it may be well for you to consider how General MEADE exercised his discretionary authority, and how he used his judgment in organizing the Georgia Legislature in July, 1868. He left each branch of the General Assembly to exercise the right conferred by the Constitution of the State to determine for themselves the qualifications of their members. This he did because, acting under instructions from his superiors in authority, he required of each member no other oath than that which was prescribed in the State Constitution. After they were thus sworn in, he required each House to institute an inquiry into the eligibility of its members under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Each white member declared under oath that he was not ineligible under that amendment—that is, that he had never held such an office as was within the meaning of the third section of that article, or, if he had held such an office, that he did not thereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor render aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. After this investigation, each House voted that all the members were eligible. That action of the body was approved by General MEADE, assented to by the Governor of Georgia and accepted by Congress. It was the only judgment that was ever actually pronounced touching the eligibility of all the members, and that question became *res adjudicata*, meeting the approbation of all parties concerned for the space of two months. Within that period the Fourteenth Article was ratified; fundamental conditions required by Congress were accepted; State House officers and United States Senators were elected; the Governor was elected under the new Constitution; the military power became subordinate to the civil; many important laws were passed and approved in regular form. The House of Representatives in Congress declared by resolution that Georgia, having fully complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, was entitled to representation, and forthwith admitted the Representatives from that State.

How, then, can you say that the Legislature was "unlawfully organized," that the Congressional requirements were "disregarded" in that organization, that the organization "was at variance with fundamental law," and that the Legislature "cannot be held entitled to elect Senators?" You say that "the notoriety of these circumstances constituted the vindication of Congress. In so far as your assertion relates to the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature, I will admit the justice of your censure. But when did that event occur? Two months after the organization! Two months after there had been a general acquiescence in the legality of that organization.

The mistake which every one has made in discussing the "Georgia case," and arriving at your conclusion, is this: They go back of the expulsion of the colored members, back of the first wrong act of the Legislature, and assume that in the very organization of that body there was some fatal deficiency. I say they assume it, for I must insist that the fact has never yet been established by any authority competent to adjudicate that question. You must not forget that the first organization was the result of an accepted investigation and a pronounced judgment. It is impossible that notoriety should be accepted in lieu of a judgment by those who will demand a good reason for setting aside some of the most important acts of a legislative body.

Now, granting that there might have been, (which has not yet been proved,) some defects, some irregularities, some informalities in that first organization, there were no more than there have been in the present organization, which you endeavor to palliate. But, in the first, whatever they might have been, they were universally acquiesced in and waived for the space of ten months, and until Representatives were actually admitted to their seats in Congress. The only competent authority—the only one known to the law as competent—has decided that all the members of that first organization were eligible, and that decision was accepted and acted upon by all parties concerned, except the Senate of the United States, and that body refused to admit the Senators elect because the Legislature expelled the colored members, waiting to redress that wrong before they performed an act which some thought would preclude them from providing a remedy.

Now, I would respectfully ask, has the judgment, once pronounced, accepted and acted upon, ever been reversed? I entreat you to consider this question attentively, in the light of a history which cannot be hid from the view of the American people. I admit that there are twenty-eight persons who were members of that first organization, who are now held and treated as ineligible. Their eligibility had been assented to under the administration of a District Commander, whose discretionary authority was fully equal to that of his successor, and who, in the exercise of that authority, adjudged them to be rightfully entitled to their seats. How is it that they are now held and treated as ineligible? Has it been after an investigation of the facts in each case, and the promulgation of a judgment thereon? Not at all, except in the case of five of their number—two in the Senate and three in the House. The facts in the cases of only five of the twenty-eight were even inquired into by General TERRY'S "Military Commission." If that was a competent tribunal; if any such method of determining the qualifications of members of a Legislature is warranted in any of the Reconstruction acts; if any such power is embraced in the "discretionary authority" of a District Commander, it affects the cases of only five persons. Suppose, then, the method to have been legal, and the power that decided on these cases fully competent, did the presence of those five ineligible members render the organization, the whole body "unlawful," and put it at "variance with fundamental law?"

But let us go one step further into this subject. Is it certain that even the "Military Commission" has decided that these five were actually ineligible at the time they were sworn into the first organization? It is held here, among some Senators, I believe, that the oath prescribed in the act of December last extends further and embraces more disqualifying facts than are included in the third section of the fourteenth article. Did the "Military Board" rest their verdict upon simply the disqualifications embraced in the fourteenth article, or upon the additional disqualifications supposed to be embraced in the oath prescribed in the last act of Congress? The official order announcing the result does not state, and it is fair to presume that the judgment was based upon the latter class of disqualifications, inasmuch as each of the members had previously sworn that he was not excluded by the former disqualifications. It does not appear as yet, then, from any judgment actually based upon the fourteenth article, that any were ineligible at the time the General Assembly was first organized, and such a judgment ought to have been formally announced, not only in the case of the five, but of a majority of the General Assembly, to justify either your premises or conclusion.

As for the other twenty-three members, who are now held and treated as ineligible, they are such as "refused," "neglected," "declined" or were "unable" to take one of the prescribed oaths. One of them was "unable" to do so because he was confined at home sick at the time, and another who was not elected has been seated in his place. Those who, from any cause, did not take the oath, are now excluded by the terms of the act, and those very terms show how extensive was the purpose to reduce the former, and increase by new material the present organization. But why did so many refuse to qualify under the late act, and resume their seats? Evidently because they were persuaded that the act extended the disqualifications beyond the number embraced in the Fourteenth Amendment. It does not appear, from any actual adjudication, that any of them were really ineligible. But suppose they all were, did their presence invalidate the whole organization? If so, what means the clause of the Constitution which confers upon a quorum the power to perform any act? There were [illegible] eligible members present and voting when the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified by the House of Representatives—fifty-six more than a quorum, and of the number of eligible members voting, eighty-six were for ratification. There were present, on a joint ballot, 183 who voted for Senators. Were these acts rendered void simply because there were twenty-eight persons sworn in who are now held, under the late act of Congress, to be ineligible? In view of this state of facts, will the TIMES maintain its position that the Legislature was not competent to elect Senators?

This is a greater case than many persons have imagined it to be. If the Republican Party deals with it as your editorial assumes that it will, it will become a question for the whole American people to consider in regard to its nature, its history and its consequences.

J. H. CALDWELL.

CURRENT NOTES.

WIGFALL is in London.

A Southern paper advertises a "novelty in gas burners." Can, oh, can it be light?

The question of to-morrow—What shall we have for breakfast?

Maine is rapidly "civilizing" the bears. Last year 328 were killed.

As the cold begins to strengthen, ice dealers' faces begin to lengthen.

The cold winds are a death blow to the hopes of the ice monopolists.

A California paper reports a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet!

The petroleum men are great bores, but they mean well. We wish we could say as much of the life insurance agents.

Mr. MOORE THOMPSON, aged 40 years, fell down a flight of stairs in East Liberty, Penn., on Saturday, and was killed.

M. F. TUPPER suffered from a recent carriage accident, but his proverbial philosophy enabled him to endure his hurts uncomplainingly.

The Committee on Instruction in the Boston City Council has reported in favor of paying out of the City Treasury for all books needed in the public schools. The expense for the 33,000 pupils is estimated at about $57,000 annually.

The officers of the *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* have published a card in the Portland papers, expressing their "deep sense of gratification at the hospitalities received while lying in that port during the Peabody ceremonies."

A New-Hampshire man claims to have built twelve thousand rods of stone wall, and to have stoned a hundred and eight cellars and fifty wells, besides doing a lot of light work, such as laying bridge abutments and blasting and splitting stone.

Mrs. HAPPY MORSE, sister of Miss BETSY THOMAS, who died in Portland, Me., on the 11th inst., aged 96 years, died in the same city on the 20th, aged 99 years and 10 months. Their brother, ELIAS THOMAS, aged 98 years, still remains in good health.

Among the packages bid off at an auction sale of express packages in Hartford, last week, was a lot of love letters written by a young lady who, having married, requested her old lover to return them. The purchaser is heartlessly giving a series of evening readings from them at his boarding house.

A gentleman in Providence, R. I., discovered one of these small tin "infernal machines," filled with powder and percussion caps, while putting coal upon a fire, a few evenings ago. At least half a dozen such have been found in coal during the season in different parts of the country.

It is said an architect recently began the erection of a church near Troy, the agreement being that he should be paid upon the completion of the edifice, and that the wardens have now concluded, for some unexplained reason, not to erect the spire contemplated in the original plan. How to get the money is now the architect's daily study.

Mr. WILLIAM D. WEEKS, who was nominated for Councilor on the Labor Reform ticket in New-Hampshire, has declined, saying that although evils may exist in the Republican Party which ought to be remedied, and although he sympathizes most heartily with the laboring men of the country, being a laboring man himself, still he fails to see the necessity for a new organization in order to insure to every man in the State just religious, social and political rights.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that a young merchant of that city but recently married, has been sued for a divorce under rather novel circumstances. The second week of the honeymoon, business affairs calling him to Louisville and St. Louis, he notified his wife of his intended departure, and she asked him to kiss her good-bye. He laughingly replied he had not time to wait, intending to return after transacting some business near home, but unforseen circumstances prevented him. He was gone about two weeks and then returned to Cincinnati to find his house deserted, the furniture sold, and his wife visiting her relatives.

The members of the Kentucky Legislature visited Cincinnati on Saturday, and were formally received and entertained by the municipal authorities. The party visited Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON at his residence in Clifton, and after several hours passed pleasantly there returned to the city to attend a banquet in the Burnet House. About four hundred persons, guests and entertainers, sat down to the table, and the supper having been disposed of, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the President of the feast, delivered a welcoming speech, closing with a toast to the guests, to which Mr. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State of Kentucky, in the absence of Governor STEVENSON, responded. During the evening speeches were made by Governor HAYES, Hon. JOHN T. BUNCH, Judge STORER, OLIVER W. ROOT and J. W. FITZGERALD, and the party broke up at about midnight.

Temperance Address at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church.

A meeting under the auspices of Division No. 1 of the Sons of Temperance, was held at Dr. BURCHARD'S Church in Thirteenth-street, last evening. The audience was not a very large one. The members of the division, which is the pioneer organization of the kind in this City, appeared in regalia.

HENRY DOUNE, D. W. G. P., presided over the meeting. The venerable Dr. COXE made the opening prayer. He was afraid that we depended more on men than on God. The cause of temperance was the cause of salvation.

Rev. Dr. ROWE said that he intended to bring forward some reasons why such an organization as the Sons of Temperance should have a claim on us as benevolent people and as Christians. No one cause so completely enslaved its votaries as intemperance. The product of the retail sales of alcoholic liquors amounted to $800,000,000 in 1868. This would go far towards paying off our national debt. Looked at either in a material or moral point of view, the vice of intemperance was a gigantic evil. Crime and poverty trace their origin to this common source. Stories could be told that might draw tears from stones to illustrate the effects of this vice. The speaker told some stories which had come under his own observation. He then thought the Society should go to work earnestly and in a Christian spirit, and they were sure of success.

Rev. Dr. COXE said that, as he got older and elder, and he was now nearly 80, he felt glad to speak for his early love, the temperance cause. We must be careful to use and not abuse, in this life. He spoke more particularly with reference to the temperance question.

Rev. STEPHEN W. MERRITT, Jr., said he had just come from a "red-hot" temperance meeting, and that was the third he had attended to-day. He had received a number of signers to the pledge to-day. Throughout, he would like to speak to-night to them as young men and women. Everything appealed to us to prove ourselves men in the conflict of life. We must know our dangers and difficulties in order to avoid them. Intemperance was the greatest danger we met with in life. Sixty thousand young men a year was the demand of this insatiate demon. The ranks of inebriates were being rapidly recruited from the children of praying parents. If we would save America, we must save it from the power of strong drink. More than all the churches save during the year are destroyed by strong drink. There were thirty-one places where liquor was sold to every house of worship; forty rumsellers to every minister of the Gospel. The temperance work paid. It was the best work in which a person could be engaged. He wanted them to work for their fellow men. The work was going on gloriously. The preachers were coming in. The churches were coming in. It was a good and cheering sign. We were in the morning of a great temperance revival. He predicted this land would be redeemed from the curse within ten years.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TURF.

The Recent Trotting Congress and What it Effected—The Proposed Reform of the Turf—Synopsis of the New Rules for the Government of Trotting in America.

The proceedings of the Convention of Trotting Associations from every part of the United States, which assembled in Congress in this City during the early part of the present month, were fully reported in our columns at the time. The avowed object of this Congress was to devise measures for the reform of the numerous abuses which of late years have flourished on the trotting turf, and made the name of this truly national sport almost synonymous with swindling in the estimation of the public. Delegates from every leading Trotting Association and prominent private track in the United States were present, and their earnest and thoughtful deliberations were devoted to the consideration of the important subjects before them. The result of their councils was the organization of a body called the "National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf," whose principal object was declared to be "the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the trotting turf of America, and the elevation of the standard of trotting." A President, Vice-Presidents and other officials were appointed; their duties defined, and laws for the government of the Association adopted. Then came the most important part of the business of the Congress—the drawing up of a code of rules and regulations for the government of trotting, which should be regarded as authoritative on every track in America represented in that Congress, as well as on those which might subsequently join the National Association. A committee of nine delegates, men of practical turf experience and sound intelligence, was appointed to draft a code of rules and regulations, the stringent enforcement of which would tend to reform the turf abuses complained of. The rules, when completed, were submitted to the General Convention, discussed and argued section by section, and finally, after undergoing some modification, adopted by Congress as the future recognized authority in trotting on all courses of the National Association. Considerable delay has occurred in the publication of the new amended rules of trotting, and those interested in the sport are naturally anxious to know in what respect they differ from the rules hitherto in use on the old-established trotting tracks on Long Island, the Union and the Fashion, which for so many years have governed the sport. Our space forbids us publishing the rules *in extenso*, but we give a succinct synopsis of the amendments and alterations, showing in what respects they differ from those hitherto recognized as authoritative. It will be seen, therefore, how admirably they are calculated to effect the great object of the framers, "the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the trotting turf of America, and the elevation of the standard of trotting."

Entries.—In future, in all entries of horses for premiums, the color, sex and name of the horse shall be accurately and distinctly given. If the horse has ever trotted in a race under a different name, the former name or names must be given. If a horse has trotted in any race without a name, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his or her performances to enable persons interested to identify the horse. Any person found guilty of making a false and fraudulent entry, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, or of dosing or tampering with any horse, shall be punished by the forfeiture of entrance money, and expulsion, which shall apply equally to the horse or horses. This is an excellent rule, for hitherto an unscrupulous owner or driver could enter a horse either without a name or under a false one, concealing his identity. The punishment is short, sharp and decisive, viz., expulsion; and this means, unconditional expulsion from all the courses represented in the Association, and not that alone on which the offence was committed.

Qualification.—A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised, prior to the closing of the entries for the race for which he is entered. Time made in single or double harness, at fairs or on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a record; but time made under the saddle, shall not be a record in harness or wagon races. The effect of this rule will be to cause the lengthening of short tracks to their full and proper length.

Decorum.—If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, use improper language to the officers of the course, or the judges in the race, or be guilty of any improper conduct, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension, or by expulsion. It must be remembered that when the word "suspension" occurs in these rules, it means suspension from entering, riding, driving, training or assisting on the grounds of any course belonging to the Association. To those who have been present on some trotting tracks, and heard with disgust the language used by owners or drivers to the judges in the stand, the importance of this rule will be apparent.

Power of Judges.—Judges are given entire control and authority over the horses in a race, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and any person refusing to obey their orders are liable to a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension or expulsion.

Delay in Scoring.—Every visitor to a trotting track has noticed and condemned the practice of drivers to waste unnecessary time in scoring to get the word for a start, and much vexatious delay has thus been caused. The new rule strikes an effectual blow at this evil, for it enacts that "drivers or riders who persist in causing delay in scoring after the horses are called up, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by neglecting to come for the word, or otherwise, or by keeping so far ahead of others in scoring that the judges cannot give a fair start, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or may be ruled out by the judges, and considered drawn, but in all stakes or matches they shall be liable to forfeit. Drivers and riders persisting in causing delay in scoring shall be fined not over $100; by suspension, not to exceed one year, or by expulsion.

Pulling a Horse, to fraudulently prevent his winning a race, is punished by suspension or expulsion.

Improperly Conducting a Race.—If the judges are satisfied that a race is being or has been conducted improperly on the part of any rider or driver, they can punish the offender by suspension or expulsion, not to exceed one year. A repetition of the offence may entail his complete expulsion.

Horse Purposely Broken.—If a horse is purposely pulled, or fraudulently broken to allow another horse to win a heat, the horse so pulled or broken shall be distanced, and the rider or driver shall be punished, unless this decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud, by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion. But in case the judges shall deem such decision as the above to favor a fraud, they shall deem that heat "no heat," and shall substitute another driver for the offending one.

Crossing on the Homestretch.—In coming out into the homestretch each horse must keep the position first selected, except the hindmost horse, who, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, can do so. But any horse crossing or swerving on the homestretch so as to impede the progress of a horse behind him, shall not be entitled to win that heat; and if in the opinion of the judges such crossing or swerving was wilful on the part of the rider or driver, he shall be punished by suspension, not to exceed one year, for the first offence, and by expulsion for the second.

Shouting, &c.—Any rider or driver guilty of loud shouting, or making other unnecessary noise during the pendency of a heat, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $25 for the first offence, and for the second offence by suspension during the meeting at the option of the judges.

Horses Breaking from their Gait.—When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go the race, and any party neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $100, or by suspension not exceeding one year.

Protesting without Cause.—Any person found guilty of protesting a horse without cause, or with intent to delay a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100; or by suspension not to exceed one year; or by expulsion. This is a capital rule, the effect of which will be to check the indiscriminate and wholesale protesting against horses in a race made by drivers without any cause or foundation.

Purse or Stake Wrongfully Obtained.—A person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud shall return it to the Treasurer on demand, or be punished by expulsion, together with all parties interested, and the horses, until such restitution is made.

Fines.—All fines must be paid on the day they are assessed, or the parties will be subjected to suspension until they are paid in full.

Right of Appeal.—Any owner, rider, driver or trainer who has been subjected to any of the penalties provided by these rules, can appeal from the decision of the judges, to the association upon whose grounds the penalty was imposed, and from their decision to the Board of Appeals, provided they shall do so within one week from the announcement of such decisions, and provided also that where the penalty was a fine, it shall have been previously paid on the day of assessment.

The Amended Charter of Flushing.

Last Monday evening an important meeting was held at Flushing in opposition to the amended charter, as proposed by the Board of Village Trustees. The charter, as amended, provides "that on all village improvements two-thirds of the expense shall be assessed on the adjacent property holders, and the remaining third on the village at large, which shall be collected in addition to the village tax." The clause in itself is opposed by a large number of the citizens, they claiming that it gives the Trustees unlimited power. The meeting was a very large one. It was held in the Town Hall. ROBERT C. [illegible] was chosen Chairman and WM. K. [illegible]BAY, Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. PARSONS, DOWNING, PRINCE, JAS. MURRAY and others. The following resolutions were adopted: [illegible] of the owners of lots on and block fronting on said [illegible] shall be assessed upon the lots in front of which [illegible] shall be made, in proportion to the extent of frontage thereon.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Changes in the Recruiting Department in this City—Corrected List of Officers—Recruits Sent from Here since Jan. 1, 1870—Departures Yesterday.

The headquarters of the Recruiting Service of the United States Army for the Department of the East being located in this City, readers will be desirous to be informed of any changes made, and of the removal and destination of friends they may have connected with the army. Several new officers have been detailed for recruiting service to this City since Jan. 1, 1870, and others who were on recruiting duty have been ordered to their regiments. The corrected list, with the regiments, rank and stations of the officers detailed on recruiting duty, are as follows:

Brevet Brigadier-General J. V. Reeve, Superintendent; Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. H. Neill, Twentieth Regiment, Commanding Fort Columbus; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, Forty-third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Captain J. W. Gelvey, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Captain Chas. F. Green, Forty-second Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Boston; Captain Chas. M. Pyne, Forty-second Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Washington; Captain Geo. L. Tyler, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Baltimore; Captain Chas. Johnson, Sixteenth Regiment, Commanding Bedloe's Island; Captain E. M. Wilcox, Eighteenth Regiment, duty Fort Columbus; Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Catlin, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Brooklyn; Captain Geo. G. White, Forty-fourth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia; Captain Oscar Hagen, Eleventh Regiment, Fort Columbus; Captain F. E. Camp, Thirty-second Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Lieutenant E. A. Belger, Third Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Wm. Shields, Forty-fourth Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Gustav Von Bleecher, Sixteenth Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Jas. Regan, Eighteenth Regiment, Fort Columbus, Post Adjutant; Lieutenant D. G. Whiting, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Julius Stommel, Forty-third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia; Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Forty-fifth Regiment, Fort Columbus, Acting Quartermaster; Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Second Artillery, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Fortieth Regiment, Fort Columbus.

The last-named officer, Lieutenant Rice, has not as yet reported for duty.

DETACHMENTS FOR THE PLAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

Upwards of one thousand recruits have been sent from this City within the past month, the greater number of whom are to join regiments doing service on the Plains, and more are soon to follow. Herewith is given a statement of the various detachments that have left the City within the time mentioned, with the names of the officers in charge, their destination, and the regiments to which they have been assigned:

One hundred men, Major C. J. Von Hermann, Third Infantry, Fort Leavenworth. One hundred men, Lieutenant E. C. Henshaw, Third Infantry, Fort Leavenworth. Two hundred men, Major Von Hermann, Captain W. Shields, Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Ninth Infantry, Omaha. Fifty men, two musicians, Captain Oscar Hagen, Third Artillery, Savannah, Ga. One hundred and fifty men, Captain G. O. Henty, Lieutenant W. L. Haskins, Third Artillery, Key West. Fifty-one men, Lieutenant E. C. Henshaw, Fifth Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I. Seventy-four men, Major Von Hermann, Fifth Artillery, Fort Warren, Mass. Thirty-five men, Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Fifth Artillery, Fort Preble, Me. Twenty-one men, Major William Shields, Fifth Artillery, Fort William, Me.

Two hundred men left Fort Columbus yesterday for Omaha, there to join regiments doing duty on the Plains. It is expected that a like number will leave about the 5th of April for Leavenworth.

Passengers on the Missing Steamer City of Boston.

The steamship *City of Boston*, which left here on Jan. 25 for Liverpool, and concerning whose safety there is some apprehension, took out a number of cabin passengers from this City. She touched at Halifax on the 28th, and doubtless added to her passenger list at that port. Those who embarked from New-York were as follows:

Mrs. M. Cosgrove, A. C. Morton, Allan Ebbs, wife, child and infant; Mr. Guiquene, J. Whittaker, wife, four children and infant; Dr. Tupper, James Adshead, M. A. Praeger, J. McCall, E. P. Archibald, Mr. Ryland and wife, W. M. Cochrane, James Cosgrove, Mr. Lawder, R. J. McDonald, James McKinnon, John Lovesly, Duncan McDonald, F. X. Prieur, T. O'Neill. Adults, 23; children, 7.

There was also a number of steerage passengers. Mr. A. C. MORTON and Mr. ALLAN EBBS, included in the above list, are well known in the mercantile community—the former being President of the International Coal and Railway Company, No. 35 Pine-street, and the latter an importer at No. 436 Broome-street.

Destitution in the Fourteenth Ward.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that a great amount of real destitution exists at present among the poor of the Fourteenth Ward, especially in the neighborhood of Broome, Elizabeth and Mott streets. The teachers of the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School have had cases brought to their notice within a few days past where children have had no food—excepting a slice of bread obtained at the school—for two days, their widowed mothers being on the verge of starvation. Day after day, children who are regular attendants at school come to their teachers with the plaintive appeal: "Mother is at home with the baby, and has no fire and nothing to eat." The school is located at No. 116 Elizabeth-street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and contributions may be either left at the school or sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

Extensive Embezzlement of Letters.

LEWIS MURRAY, one of the porters employed in the Post Office, was charged with embezzlement in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, on complaint of Special Agent GAYLOR. It was alleged that over one hundred letters were found in his possession at the time of his arrest, and that many of the number contained money. It was reported that there was good reason for believing that MURRAY had abstracted extensive sums of money during his connection with the Post Office. The accused waived an examination and was subsequently committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He previously acknowledged the offence, saying that he expected to be punished and would like to be sentenced to State Prison as soon as possible. Ten years' imprisonment is the lowest term which he can receive.

Homeless Children for the West.

Mr. J. P. BRACE, one of the Western agents of the Children's Aid Society, left the City yesterday with a large company of homeless and destitute children. The party, which numbered 103, was composed chiefly of orphan boys and girls from 1 to 18 years of age. Many of the boys presented a pitiable appearance as they entered the Society's office in the early morning, shivering with cold and covered with rags, through whose unseemly rents the frosty wind had whistled a melancholy morning march. Divested of these habiliments and attired in bran new suits, the interesting company left in the best of spirits.

National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branches near Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; or at the Central Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio. Volunteer soldiers are admitted upon application by letter to either of the managers, or at the branch asylum nearest to their place of residence; whereupon blank applications will be sent to the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished him.

The requirements are:

First—An honorable discharge from the volunteer service.

Second—Disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

If the applicant is unable to travel, or for other sufficient cause, relief will be furnished under the direction of the manager to whom application is made.

The overseers of all almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence, are urged to report such cases to either of the managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are respectfully informed that the asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction, and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers, to the brave and deserving, and is their right.

Soldiers having a wife, child or parent dependent upon them, are not required to give up their pensions upon coming to the asylum. Other soldiers are required to assign their pensions to the asylum in special cases only, to be determined by the Board. Suitable compensation will be given for profitable labor in the asylum. Good behavior will insure the kindest treatment. Wives and children will not be cared for at the asylum until after the soldier has shown by his ability to aid himself and them in part, by his labor and steadiness, that taking his family in charge will not increase his expenses to the asylum above the cost of other helpless beneficiaries, in which cases provision will hereafter be made.

To facilitate the application of disabled soldiers residing in New-York City or vicinity, the managers have issued the following order:

"Rev. W. H. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, is hereby authorized to receive applications either personally or by letter, and to give admission and transportation to disabled volunteer soldiers to the several national asylums. Any volunteer soldier disabled in the line of his duty, who has heretofore not been an inmate of one of the asylums, can obtain admission by application to Rev. W. H. THOMAS, No. 21 Summit-street, Brooklyn."

The following are the managers of the institution: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of War, *ex-officio*; Major-General B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.; Major-General John H. Martindale, Senior Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.; Jay Cooke, Esq., Junior Vice-President, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.; Governor Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Major-General John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Prosecutions against Perfumery Dealers—A Blackmailing Story Set at Rest.

The few public officers in this City who make any attempt to do their duty in a faithful and thorough manner have a hard time of it. Not only do those who are engaged in profitable frauds, or in any way deriving benefit from a violation of law, use every ingenious device to thwart their efforts, but often an unscrupulous newspaper will make a fierce onslaught upon them, thinking, from some distorted or insufficient statement of facts, to make a sensational story of blackmailing or malfeasance in office. The following is the real basis of an absurd accusation of blackmailing by an officer of the Internal Revenue Department in this City.

Supervisor S. B. DUTCHER of the Internal Revenue Department received a communication from the Supervisor in Philadelphia some weeks ago, informing him that dealers in that city were receiving broken packages of perfumery from SCHUYLER, HARTLEY and GRAHAM, of Nos. 19 and 21 Maiden-lane, and from TOMES, MELVIN & Co., No. 6 Maiden-lane, this City, without the stamps required by law to be affixed to each bottle by the person breaking the original packages. As the selling of these articles unstamped is a palpable violation of the Revenue law, Mr. DUTCHER at once set about ascertaining the facts in the matter. To effect this object, one of the detectives attached to his office was sent to the dealers mentioned, and to several others, both wholesale and retail. He made no representations with regard to his business or his position, but expressed a wish to buy certain articles of perfumery. In several instances original packages were broken by the wholesale dealers themselves, and the articles sold without stamps and without any reference being made to their requiring any. In order to make sure that this was not exceptional and did not occur through neglect or thoughtlessness on this particular occasion, orders were subsequently sent for the same class of goods, and were promptly filled with unstamped articles. The officer moreover found that it was a very general practice to sell pomades and articles of perfumery without stamps, the cases in which the tax is paid being probably less than those in which the Government is defrauded. When we consider the extent to which these articles are sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers we can plainly see that the loss to the revenue is something quite significant, and it was the Supervisor's first duty to put the law into execution and exact the penalties. He accordingly notified the parties that suit would be brought against them in order that they might take advantage of the provision of the law which allows them to pay the penalties and rectify their practice without prosecution if they choose. In some cases the penalty was paid at once. This is the whole story of certain alleged blackmailing operations and certain actual cases of fraud on the revenue.

THE BAILEY-COOK CASE

Report of the Evidence Taken Yesterday—Remarks by the District-Attorney and by the Defence.

Additional testimony was taken in the case of MARTIN R. COOK, a wholesale liquor dealer, and E. B. FARRINGTON, jointly charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax on about one thousand gallons of whisky, in the United States Commissioner's offices yesterday. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the examination for the Government. Collector BAILEY, who instituted the proceedings, occupied a seat next to the latter.

MOSES M. WEBB, recalled, deposed that three of the exhibits were copied by himself from the returns found on the books of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN; that the schedule of the returns was made in the presence of COOK; that COOK had given him the sale books of 1868 to look at; that he, witness, had been unable to get the cash books of 1868; that Collector BAILEY had talked with him about the matter on Monday; that the Collector had not told him that it was necessary to have proof; that he had been told by Mr. KOOP, one of Mr. BAILEY's officers, to get the Inspector's returns and to take the books; that he had been unable to find the cash book.

JOHN S. GRIGGS, recalled, testified that COOK spoke to him about the barrels of whisky sent to Boston; that COOK or one of the salesmen made the sales ordinarily; that COOK received the bills of sale of liquor before they were sent to their destination; witness also testified in regard to 148 packages of SHIELDS' Bourbon whisky which had been shipped from GORDON & CO.'s store.

Mr. PIERREPONT subsequently offered the withdrawal entry of 148 barrels, and the gauger's return, which were made, as alleged, to COOK, in evidence, after which he referred at length to the exhibits. He said that the latter showed that taxes had been paid on 133 barrels instead of 148 barrels, and that the Government had thus been defrauded of the tax on the difference. He said that the exhibits were copied from COOK's papers and books. The counsel for the defence argued that the proceedings were merely secondary; that they were intended to have the effect of prejudicing the case which Collector BAILEY had commenced against the firm of which COOK was a member, in the United States District Court, for the purpose of having their property forfeited for the same alleged offences charged against both personally. Counsel also severely rebuked the manner in which the Revenue officers had gone to work to detect the alleged frauds, averring, in conclusion, that there was no evidence against the defendant. The case was subsequently adjourned until this afternoon.

The Gordon, Fellows & McMillan Whisky Suits.

Yesterday was the time assigned for the return of process in the United States District Court in the civil suits recently brought against GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, wholesale liquor dealers, on complaint of Collector BAILEY for the forfeiture of $12,500 worth of whisky, on the ground of alleged frauds on the Government. The suits, which are five in number, were instituted by BAILEY a short time ago. It is claimed that in case of condemnation a large share will be obtained by the informant, and that BAILEY's will be $5,000 in each separate suit. The District-Attorney will be only entitled to two per cent. on the whole amount. What is left out of the $125,000 in case of forfeiture, after deducting the costs of Court, &c., will go to the United States Treasury. The following are the titles of the different suits:

United States *vs.* About 400 barrels of distilled Spirits, found at No. 36 Broadway; United States *vs.* 50 barrels of Spirits marked, HERMAN WALTERS, 95 barrels of Morris' Rye, and 48 barrels of Walters' Rye, found at Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-street; United States *vs.* 254 barrels of Morris' Rye, 100 barrels of Walters' Bourbon, 95 barrels, marked C. B. COOK, and 19 barrels of Luke's Rye, found at No. 15 State-street; United States *vs.* 353 barrels of Spirits, marked BUFORD & Co., 233 barrels, marked BUFORD, GUTHRIE & Co., found at No. 15 State-street; United States *vs.* 58 barrels Cross Bourbon, 184 barrels Rye, 80 barrels Keller's Bourbon, 4 barrels old Rye, found at No. 6 Broadway, and No. 8 Beaver-street.

Burglary in Broad-Street.

Early yesterday morning a party of burglars entered the premises of Messrs. SAWYER, WALLACE & Co., at No. 47 Broad-street, and blowing open the safe in the office, abstracted the contents. The burglary was not discovered until 5 o'clock A. M., when Patrolman GRIFFITH, of the First Precinct, found the front door of the premises open. Owing to the absence of the proprietors, the Police were yesterday unable to ascertain the amount or description of the property stolen.

The Smith-Foley Contest for the Supervisorship.

A Committee of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association, among whom were Wm. F. Havemeyer, Roswell D. Hatch, John D. Cummins, Dr. P. W. Cremin, Judge Stemler, General McMahon, E. B. Buckley, George H. Kitchen, E. V. Fargis, John Gorman, Marshall Long, A. Berwin, Chas. L. Cornish, G. H. Haydock and Geo. A. Barney, repaired to the Police Headquarters yesterday morning, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. HENRY SMITH in relation to the pending contest between him and Mr. JOHN FOLEY in relation to the Supervisorship. Although, as the Committee assert, Mr. SMITH had agreed to meet them at the hour appointed, yet he failed to put in an appearance, and of course nothing was done. The following memorial to Mr. SMITH, in relation to the contest for the Supervisorship, has been prepared and was intended to be presented to him at the interview:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

Hon. Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, &c.:

SIR: It must be evident to you now that there is no chance of your permanently holding the office of [illegible] in favor of Mr. FOLEY.

The memorial has been signed by about thirty citizens, among whom are Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Shepherd Knapp, Jackson S. Schultz, Robert Bonner and others.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

Arrest of an Agent for a Counterfeit Detector on a charge of Passing a Bad Bill—Singular Statement by the Accused.

A queer case of passing counterfeit money, in which one P. B. EMORY was alleged to be the guilty party, was heard in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday. The accused was arrested by Policeman VAN DUZER, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $10 national bank note on H. A. CASSEBEER, proprietor of a drug store in Fourth-avenue, in payment for a seidlitz powder. It was alleged that he claimed to the druggist at the time that it was a genuine bill. After being arrested over $100 worth of spurious money was found in his possession, including one $50 note, but no good money could be discovered on him. He represented that he was an agent for J. H. FRENCH, of No. 54 Second-avenue, in the sale of *Heath's Counterfeit Government Detector*, and that he carried the bogus money about him for the purpose of showing the difference between good and bad money to the purchasers of HEATH's book. He said that he charged $5 for the book and $5 additional for any extra advice which he furnished. Among the articles taken from him was a memorandum book containing the names of persons on whom, according to his own statement, he had called, and also a letter of recommendation in behalf of W. A. ROOKS, as the authorized agent for the counterfeit detector, purporting to have been written by Mr. W. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in March last.

EMORY was held in $5,000 bail, his formal examination being fixed for Thursday next.

It appears upon a careful inquiry that EMORY was really employed by Mr. FRENCH, who is the authorized agent for the sale of HEATH's *Bank Note Detector*, and who intrusted to EMORY the counterfeit money which it is necessary to use in explaining the use of the book. EMORY gave the best of references as to his honesty, and solemnly promised to abstain from drinking, which seems to be his principal fault, but he succumbed to temptation, became partially intoxicated and attempted to pass the money as stated above. Mr. FRENCH is a gentleman of the highest respectability, and at most can only be censured for having too much confidence in a fellow who has proved unworthy of trust. His agency was obtained directly from Mr. ROOKS, the gentleman named in ORDWAY's letter.

Harbor Encroachments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The bill for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON, (Dem.,) of New-Jersey, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and asked that it be laid aside for the present.

Mr. CAMERON, (Rep.,) of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill upon various grounds, principally because its effect was to benefit New-York Harbor at the expense of the Government.

The bill was advocated by Mr. CONKLING, but was finally laid aside."

The above appears in your paper of this day, as the proceedings of the United States Senate on the Harbor Encroachment bill. I am not disappointed in the action of the Senator from New-Jersey, as his course is consistent with the general legislation of that State, which never considered that there were other States in the Union which had any rights; but I am disappointed at the action of the Senator from Pennsylvania in saying that this bill was to "benefit New-York Harbor at the expense" of the Government.

This I deny. The bill applies to all the harbors of the United States, and if in carrying it into execution it prevents the best harbor of our country from being damaged by selfishness and ignorance, it cannot be but a matter of necessity that it should pass.

Suppose it should be an expense to the United States to preserve this harbor—the best and most important one in the country to its great interests—how can the Senator object with propriety when he remembers the large amount spent by the United States on the Delaware breakwater? But it does not contemplate any expense for New-York alone, it applies to all the harbors of the country.

But why should New-York be exempted from having appropriations from the United States to benefit its harbor? It never has had any but $20,000, some years since, from the organization of the Government, until recently, and no harbor has the claims it has on the Government for its improvement and preservation, for reasons too well known for the State. Viewing this harbor as one of the best in the world, and as belonging to the whole country, I feel an earnestness in its preservation.

A word as to myself. Having had the honor of notices from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor of New-Jersey, and some newspapers, not too flattering, for my action in this matter, I beg to say that in what I am doing I am prompted by the opinions of such eminent men, now dead, as Professor BACHE and General TOTTEN; and I will appeal with confidence to those living, who have made the preservation of harbors their study. I say this, as it has been charged that I act upon my own opinions alone, which never has been the case. Although not much of a military man, I know enough to be able to select my leaders to shelter myself behind.

I hope the bill will pass, that New-Jersey encroachments will be stopped, and that New-York Harbor will be saved from further damage.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James McCarty, (continued;) robbery.
2—The People vs. Chas. Dupell; rape.
3—The People vs. William Flannery; rape.
4—The People vs. George Sipp; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Wm. Fletcher and James Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Patrick Vaughan; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. John Keating; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. John Youer; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. James McClennan; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Stephen H. Maloney; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. James Doran; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Peter Burke, James J. Parks and Martin Tierney; burglary.
13—The People vs. James McCann and John Love; burglary.

Nos.
14—The People vs. Charles Murphy; forgery.
15—The People vs. Charles Bloom and John Galer; burglary.
16—The People vs. James Clark, Thomas O'Connor and Richard Lawless; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Wilhelm Schroeder; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Moritz Meyer; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. James Connell; grand larceny.
20—The People vs. John McDougall; grand larceny.
21—The People vs. Holmes B. Kelly; receiving stolen goods.
22—The People vs. Richard Carroll; receiving stolen goods.
23—The People vs. Elias Hobloin; receiving stolen goods.
24—The People vs. John Gleason; receiving stolen goods.
25—The People vs. Michael Carroll; receiving stolen goods.
26—The People vs. John Williams; larceny from the person.
27—The People vs. Thomas Curtis; larceny from the person.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONGRESS CAN NOT ESTABLISH POLICE REGULATION WITHIN THE STATES.

The United States vs. Henry C. Dewett.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Michigan. The defendant was indicted under section 21 of the act of March, 1867, for selling petroleum oil for illuminating purposes, inflammable at a less temperature than 110 deg. Fahrenheit. On demurrer arose the following questions, on which the Judges were divided, and they were accordingly certified here: Whether the facts charged constitute any offence under a valid law, and whether the twenty-first section of the act is valid and constitutional law? Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, holding Congress has no constitutional power to establish Police regulations within the States, and that the law in question being an enactment for the protection of consumers against danger in the use of oil too inflammable for safety, is such a regulation, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. The questions were answered in the negative, except that in respect to the second, the law is held to be valid as to all territory of the United States outside the limits of any State.

SEIZURE UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACTS.

Henry Pelham vs. David G. Rose et al.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This was a libel under the Confiscation act of 1862 against a promissory note belonging to Pelham for $2,000. The Marshal returned that he had arrested the property, and in pursuance of an order of the Court the note was sold to its maker for $3,000. Pelham thereupon sued Rose, the Marshal making the seizure, and his sureties to recover the amount of the note, averring a false return to the writ of monition by the Marshal, and that the seizure of the note was never made, it having been all the while in his (Pelham's) possession, in Kentucky. The defendant demurred, and the Court differs in opinion on the questions whether the actual seizure of the note in the case was necessary; whether the return of the Marshal should be construed to mean that such seizure was made; and whether the proceedings below estopped Pelham from maintaining an action on the [illegible] followed the opinion of the Court, answering the first two questions in the affirmative, holding that it was the property and credit of the maker of the note to Pelham. The third question was considered hypothetical, and was therefore not answered.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

John R. Mole vs. Benjamin Mole and wife.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case John R. Mole agreed, in consideration of the marriage between his son, the defendant, and the lady who became his wife, to give to the intended bride a lot of land, provided a house for their home was built upon it with money belonging to her. The marriage took place and the house was built. Subsequently the husband and wife being absent, and the house being unoccupied, the donor took possession, and has since held it, professing to have afterwards determined not to make the gift of the property. The Court below sustained the contract, and decreed a specific performance. This Court now affirmed that decree, Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the opinion, holding that the building of the house, with the knowledge and consent of the donor, was sufficient evidence of part performance to take the case out of the statute of frauds, and that this was not a case for damages to the aggrieved parties, but for specific performance.

DECISION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LA BREA CASE.

The United States vs. Antonio Rocha et al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of California.—This case involves the title to a league of land in Los Angeles, Cal., there called La Brea or Bitumine. The decree below was against the Government and the settlers, and the case was brought here on the ground that the claimant's title was not based on an absolute grant, but merely upon permission to pasture cattle, cultivate, &c. The decree below was now affirmed, Mr. Justice NELSON delivering the opinion of the Court. Dissent by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.

The Steamboat Joseph Johnson vs. McCord et al. and one Other Case.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These were cases of collision in which the Circuit Court held the steamer named to be solely in fault and rendered a decree accordingly. The decree was affirmed. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.

Smith vs. Morse et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case growing out of certain agreements between the parties concerning Morse's telegraph. The action was founded on award by arbitrators made in favor of Morse which was not performed, and resulted below in favor of the defendants in error. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Smith.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—The judgment of the lower Court was affirmed, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion of the Court.

Norris vs. Jackson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice MILLER.

The City of Chicago vs. Sheldon.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The Court below decided in this case that by a sound construction of the laws and ordinances under which the Chicago City Railway Company was organized and is in possession of the streets of the city for the purposes of their roads, a contract was established by which the Railway Company was to be exempt from further assessment towards the repairs of the streets. That decree was now affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice NELSON.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company vs. Souther and Knapp.—Appeal from the Circuit for the District of Wisconsin. The Chief Justice announced the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit.

Aldrich et al. vs. Ætna Insurance Company.—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals dismissed with costs.

Aylesworth vs. Person et al.—Error to the Circuit for the District of Indiana. The judgment in this case was affirmed by a divided Court.

Evidence on the McGarrahan case has been closed before the House Committee on the Judiciary. The argument will commence Wednesday. Mr. Shaw, of New-York, will open for McGarrahan, to be followed by Messrs. Evarts and Wilson for the New Idrea Company. Mr. Pascal will conclude for McGarrahan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

FIVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. He was charged with having broken into the grocery store of William Hallwey, at no 228 Third-avenue, with intent to steal. Officer Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered him in the act. He was sent to State Prison for five years.

LARCENY.

John Moore was sentenced to State Prison for three years for having stolen a pair of pliers, of the value of $1 50, the property of a person living at No. 155 West Broadway.

A BAREFACED THEFT.

George W. Howard was accused of having stolen $54 from Henry Kurns, of No. 96 Greenwich-street. It appeared that the prisoner deliberately took the money out of the complainant's pocket, in sight of the latter, at the corner of Doyer-street and the Bowery, and that he then attempted to escape. Howard was remanded until Friday for sentence.

NOT GUILTY.

Acquittals were rendered in the case of Francis Lapoint, charged with receiving stolen goods; Michael Collins, charged with robbery in the first degree, and John D. L. Sullivan, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870.
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

The minutes of the meeting held fourteenth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McKiever—

Petition of property owners for an appropriation of so much of the public buildings as may be required for use of the public after the hours of daily toil.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. H. Mandeville, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-ninety dollars and twenty-two cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments against the property of said church.

By Alderman Culkin—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Andrew J. Martin for the sum of three hundred dollars for loss of horse from Pier number thirty-five North River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Denny, Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of eight thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John White for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse by falling into an excavation in Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Whereas, The Hon. Wm. H. Seward will shortly arrive in this City, after a protracted absence from his native State; and

Whereas, It is proper that a deserving tribute should be paid to his eminent ability and distinguished services to our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council tender him the hospitalities of the City, and that a Committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to receive Mr. Seward on his arrival, and make suitable arrangements to extend to him a public reception at the Academy of Music, or other place which they may elect.

Which was adopted, and the President named as such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen:

Alderman Miller,
Alderman Welch,
Alderman Moore,
Alderman Woltman,
Alderman Cregier.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board by what authority Pier No. forty-eight, North River, has been widened.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jackson—

That permission be given to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to curb, gutter and flag sidewalk in front of their premises on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Barker—

That David H. Wells be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice P. R. Wells, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to compile the opinions of the Corporation Counsel rendered to the Common Council and the various departments from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to date, and cause five thousand copies thereof to be printed in document form.

By Alderman Miller—

That Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Charles H. Pierson, Chairman, and George Wm. Curtis, Treasurer, for the sum of two thousand seventy-four dollars and twenty-nine cents for expense incurred in the reception of General George B. McClellan in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Fifty-seventh street, from Second to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Seger—

That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to appoint an additional clerk to the Board of Aldermen, who shall be known as the License Application Clerk.

Which laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast to the southeast corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Welch—

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Eldridge and Canal streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of number four hundred and twenty-six East twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

That the lamp post now standing in the middle of the sidewalk on the southerly side of Fourteenth-street, about fifty feet from the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street, be removed and placed near the edge of said sidewalk.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John G. Tietjen, Treasurer of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church, in Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to permit lessees of bulkhead between Piers numbers forty-five and forty-six, North River, to extend the same and erect shed thereon.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to pay the auctioneers for sales, for taxes and assessments in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at and after the same rate of fees allowed for similar sales in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the resolution for paving One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be repealed.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Union Theological Seminary for the sum of nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Carried, and on motion said paper was directed to be returned to the Union Theological Seminary.

Alderman Moore moved to take from the file resolution of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of William H. Raynor for the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-nine cents, to reimburse him for moneys paid in error of assessments.

Carried, and on motion the paper was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to paving First-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-fifth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Paul National Pavement Company, and also from the Stafford Pavement Company, transmitting specifications for said pavements.

Which was directed to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board invitations from the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to visit their works, foot of West Forty-second-street; also, from the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, to attend an "Under Broadway Reception," on Saturday, February twenty-six, from two to six o'clock P. M., at number two hundred and sixty Broadway; also, from the Beethoven Maennerchor, to attend fancy dress ball, Monday, February twenty-eight, at number two hundred and ninety-one Bowery.

Which were severally accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To erect lamp posts and light street lamps in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River; to lay gas mains, &c., in First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets; also in Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and in Fourth-avenue, west side, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets; to place and light street lamp southeast corner of Eighty-second-street and Avenue A; to place and light gas lamp opposite to number four hundred and five East Fifteenth-street; to widen and extend Worth-street; to replace fence on both sides of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-first streets, and between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventieth streets; to pave with Belgian pavement Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker-street; to flag sidewalks full width on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and on both sides of Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth streets; to pay Nicholas Cowan for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park; to appoint janitors for each of the Police and Civil Courts, except the Fourth District Police Court; to lay Croton mains in First-avenue, west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third streets.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pay Michael Snyder three hundred dollars for loss of horse; fixing the salary of the Second Clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements, Street Department, at three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; fixing the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at same rate as now paid to Fourth Assistant Clerk to said Board; to place street lamp opposite number forty West Houston-street; to place two lamps in front of Public School number twenty-seven, in Thirty-seventh-street; to light gas lamp now standing in front of the Church of the Holy Innocents; to place street lamp opposite number eight hundred and forty Broadway; to pay Andrew Fox three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse; to lay Robbins' excelsior pavement in First-avenue, between Houston and Thirty-ninth streets; to place crosswalks opposite number one thousand one hundred and sixty Broadway; to build sewer in First-avenue, from Thirty-ninth-street to Fortieth-street; also, in Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to curb, gutter, &c. Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second-street; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to lay Belgian pavement in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; to lay Paul national pavement in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also, in Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; and, also, in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Resolution, Appointing the Irish Tribune a Corporation newspaper.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Aldermen Hughes, Jackson, Long—3.

Resolution, Authorizing the Comptroller to purchase from Joseph Sommers the life size portrait of General Washington, (painted by Rembrandt Peale,) and appropriating $1,250 therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Resolution, To donate five thousand dollars to the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Negative—Alderman Hughes—1.

On motion, the Board took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Three o'clock P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To lay gas mains and erect lamp post and light street lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; to set curb and gutter stones in Corlears-street, from South to Water-street; to permit Victor Gowardy to place an ornamental lamp and lamp post in front of his premises, number eight hundred and fifteen and a half Broadway; to place a free drinking hydrant northeast corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Second-avenue; to lay gas mains in Second-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-ninth-street; to donate two hundred dollars to St. Andrew's Church to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, a resolution granting permission to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad to place a starter's box, six feet by three and a half feet, on sidewalk near to curb, in front of number one and a half Park-row; first, because if there is any part of a sidewalk throughout the City that should be kept clear of all kinds of incumbrances it is at the point embraced by the resolution; secondly, because he thinks the Common Council is without legal power to grant such permission to any other than the person who owns or occupies the premises in front of which the erection is to be made. It is clearly illegal to grant such permission to an entire stranger.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

FEB. 21, 1870.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, nine several resolutions hereunto annexed, which direct certain streets therein named to be paved with the Stow foundation pavement. The length of the streets to be paved, at about five dollars per square yard, seems to be altogether about two miles. Hitherto the Mayor returned, without his approval, a resolution similar to those now before him. The resolution previously returned authorized a paving of Maiden-lane. That latter resolution was, however, passed over (what is popularly or unpopularly called) the Mayor's veto. Since receiving the resolutions now annexed, the Mayor has caused inquiries to be made of the property holders in Maiden-lane concerning the Stow pavement already laid there, and they generally express themselves opposed to it, and this expression comes after they have carefully examined the manner in which it was laid down. The Mayor is assured that the said pavement in Maiden-lane is only sixty days old, but is already full of depressions, and that the arch of the street is so changed that water is liable to stand in pools. Indeed, the contractors seem to have abandoned the completion of their contract in that street. The Mayor is not informed whether one property holder on the line of the numerous streets embraced by the annexed resolutions has asked for these experimental pavements. On the contrary, the Mayor has before him very emphatic remonstrances against the pavement, by property holders in the streets to be affected. If it be answered that there was an implied recommendation of this pavement in one of the messages of the Mayor, he begs leave unqualifiedly to withdraw it. Recent discussions regarding another pavement (also favorably spoken of in that message) would seem calculated to put us carefully upon our guard against rashly adopting any novel modes of pavements until they have been, to a small extent, well tested. It is a fortunate circumstance for the Mayor and Common Council that your honorable body did not act upon the recommendation touching the Fisk Concrete pavement. As your honorable body and the Mayor have been subjected to considerable criticism in regard to that experiment, (and very deserved criticism if its promises and hypothesis had been perfect,) perhaps he may be pardoned, in this connection, a few observations respecting it. The Legislature, in May last, (and several weeks before the Mayor's suggestions respecting that pavement,) authorized one of the City Departments to use specifically the Fisk Concrete Pavement from Washington-square along the Fifth-avenue. The idea embraced by the authority seemed to be to provide a smooth roadway to the Central Park, and one pleasing to residents along the avenue. The Mayor believes it was favored by several wealthy property holders and residents on the avenue. The first contract made for concreting Fifth-avenue was from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, over the brow of the hill so well known to residents, and where the surfaces were exceedingly slippery to horses. It was intended, the Mayor understands, as in the nature of a preliminary experiment. None of the residents on the avenue and no one of the newspapers seemed to find fault with the idea of the experiment. No one seemed to invidiously criticise it, as the Mayor is credibly informed, while the concrete was being laid. Upon the contrary, the Mayor has personal knowledge of several applications having been made, under supposition that he had direction over it at his office, (and he understands other applications were also made at the office of the department having charge of the work,) from residents along the line of the avenue, who asked that the pavement be extended in front of their respective houses. Accordingly, several weeks after the first pavement had been laid, another contract was made for the full extent of the avenue, and under the full belief (as the Street Commissioner seemed authorized to entertain) that it was desired by property holders. The Mayor is also credibly informed that no remonstrances or unfavorable criticisms were offered while the other sections of the pavement were being laid down. Undoubtedly the public, as well as the authorities having the pavement in charge, expected that it would be scientifically laid; and the Mayor calls attention to the fact that from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, the pavement seems to have been well laid, and is now in a fair roadway condition, especially as regards the block fronting Mr. Stewart's property. Let us remember that this was the first (or, if you please, the decoy) pavement. The remainder of the pavement was, however, such an utter failure (not to use a harsher word in an official paper,) that nothing more need be said about it, except that the blunder has afforded a useful lesson, and one perhaps needed as a warning for the future. Nevertheless, the first section of the Fisk pavement continues defective in various essentials, and must shortly be taken away.

The amounts thus far paid for the pavement have been (extending from Washington-square to Forty-sixth-street, an extent of two miles) one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; and paid out of the ordinary yearly appropriation for street paving. The last payments were made in October last, before the failure was apparent. Drafts for a sum still due have been withheld by the Comptroller and Mayor, under request from the Street Department. No bonds have been issued on account of the expenditure, as has been assumed in some quarters.

The Mayor has been informed by a foreign engineer, acquainted with the Continental pavements, that had the best asphalt pavement used abroad been placed over an inelastic and smooth granite bed, like the Belgian pavement, and subjected to the immense travel of the Fifth-avenue, even that must have been speedily ground to pieces. It is unfortunate that the authorities ever tried the experiment. It is unfortunate, also, that during the progress of the work no unfavorable criticism of it was suggested by the residents or public Press. Whether or not the "job" has been profitable to the contractors, the Mayor has no means of information. It has been insinuated, rather than responsibly charged, that the Mayor and Common Council were interested in what is called "that job." The Mayor has been assured by every member of the late and present Common Council that none of them had either knowledge of or connection with it. He affirms that he was not, and never expected to be, and is not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in it, in any form, manner or shape, directly or indirectly. And he is assured, and on due inquiry believes, that every City official connected with the contract or work can assert the same fact. After all, it is no novel error or blunder. Within the past few weeks the attention of the Mayor has been called to the following extract:

"Some years ago asphalte produced a regular industrial fever, and pavements were made in all directions in Paris and London, of any material that at all resembled it. Gas-tar, wood-tar, pitch, and all sorts of nastiness were ground up with stone, and laid down without proper preparation; the consequence of which was that a large number of failures took place, and asphalte pavements were very soon completely tabooed by all good architects." (Page one hundred and thirty of "Parks, Promenades and Gardens," by W. Robinson. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.)

Therefore, in view of the utter failure of the Fifth-avenue pavement experiment, the Mayor earnestly urges upon the Common Council not to experiment, in any form, mode, direction or shape, upon the subject of patent pavements, whether of concrete or wood, but hereafter to put down upon the surface of the streets only narrow granite blocks, such as on Broadway, seem to afford sure footing to the horses, and to wear away evenly.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

February 21, 1870.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday next, twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

The minutes of February eighteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Feltner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—

To lay gas mains and street lamps in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feltner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To flag full width sidewalk corner Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

To lay Belgian pavement in Broome-street, from Norfolk-street to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

To extend First-avenue by widening and extending Allen-street to the junction of East Broadway and Pike-street, and also widening Pike-street.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That a Joint Committee of the Common Council be appointed to welcome Honorable William H. Seward on his arrival in this City from abroad, tender him the hospitalities of the City, and make suitable arrangements to extend to him a public reception at the Academy of Music, or other place as they may select.

Which was concurred in, and Assistant Aldermen Hill, Rogers, Robinson, Healy and Galvin appointed such Committee on the part of this Board.

Resolution, Appointing David H. Wells a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John P. R. Welles, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions, To lay Paul national pavement in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A; in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third-avenue to Fourth-avenue; in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, and in Eighty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton, the Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of resolution to donate one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents to Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to pay taxes and assessments, and the paper was laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Seerey the Committee on Street Openings were discharged from the further consideration of resolution to open Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, according to law, and the paper was laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hampson the Committee on Street Pavements were discharged from further consideration of resolutions to lay Belgian pavement in Second-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets; Forty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; Eldridge-street, from Division-street to Houston-street; and Ludlow-street, from Canal-street to Stanton-street, and the papers laid over.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations to be present at the office of the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," number two hundred and sixty Broadway, on the afternoon of the twenty-sixth instant, and to attend the Grand Fancy Dress Ball of the "Beethoven Maennerchor," at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the twenty-eighth instant, were received and accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, That a gas lamp post be placed and lamp lighted in front of number one hundred and twenty-two Third-avenue.

Amended, on motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton, to read number one hundred and thirty instead of number one hundred and twenty-two, and then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; also, in Broome-street, between Bowery and Norfolk streets; and also in Delancey-street, between Bowery and East River; to renumber all streets lying north of Fifty-ninth-street and east of Fifth-avenue; to appoint Richard Veitch a Commissioner of Deeds, vice J. DuBois, failed to qualify; to place gas lamps in Manhattan-alley; also, to place two gas lamps in front of the entrance to the City Prison in Centre-street; also, that a large illuminating lamp, similar to the one now in Chatham-square, be placed in the open square at the foot of Jackson-street; to donate three hundred dollars to Michael Donohue to compensate him for personal injury sustained by defective crosswalk in Laurens-street; to lay a crosswalk across the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, at intersection of Second-avenue; also, to lay a crosswalk across Hudson-street, opposite number two hundred and ninety-two; also, to lay crosswalk from southeast to northeast corner of Vandam and Varick streets; to regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; to curb and flag Clinton-square, foot of Canal-street, and place an iron railing about said square; to donate two thousand dollars to the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and an annual donation of one thousand dollars hereafter, to repeal all ordinances passed prior to November seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for flagging sidewalk ins Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and to amend resolution for paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, by substituting "Rivington"-street for Houston-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Henriques and Miss Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY and PEEP O'DAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 748 Broadway.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Mr. Hartz.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—CLASSICAL ORGAN CONCERT. By Mr. Samuel P. Warren.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH.
Hudson-st., near Spring-st.
LECTURE BY HON. I. S. DIEHL. Subject: "The Sacred Mountains of the Bible."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another scheme of decentralization of the Executive in France was laid before the Chambers by a Minister yesterday. The debate on domestic policy was resumed, and ended in a vote in favor of the Ministry. The preliminary examination of those arrested during the disturbances in Paris has terminated in the holding of about 275....The Bishop of Chichester died on Monday at the age of 84 years....English engineers have contracted to build 300 miles of railroad in Japan.....The telegraphic difficulties continue in England....A bill to close shops on Sunday in London was introduced in the House of Lords. It was stated in support of the bill that 10,000 shops were open on Sunday in that city. Those against it said it would deprive working people of recreation.... Several American ecclesiastics have been expelled from Rome, according to a dispatch from Rome....The Belgian postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY as Senators from Georgia were presented by Mr. STEWART, and a reference to Committee asked. They were objected to on the ground of irregularity, as being commissions from the Governor of Georgia to act as Senators. After some debate the papers were withdrawn. Among the reports from Committees was the bill of Mr. SCHURZ, reported without amendment, to reform the Civil Service, providing for the appointment by the President of a Board of nine Commissioners to prescribe the qualifications of certain office-holders, arranging for competitive examinations, and instituting other measures of reform. Mr. CONKLING delivered a long argument on the subject of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, showing the power of States to ratify or reject, and arguing that New-York had no right to reject after once ratifying. He was replied to by Mr. DAVIS. At the close of the latter's speech, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, four members were added to the Committee on Elections so as to make the number fifteen, in accordance with the new rule adopted. Various petitions were presented, and reports from Committees received. Among the latter was a majority report from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, to the effect that the charges against him were not sustained, and did not warrant his impeachment, whereupon the whole matter was tabled. The report of the Conference Committee fixing the appropriations for the naval deficiencies at $9,000,000, was adopted. A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAWES, censuring Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, for inserting in a recent number of the *Globe* an undelivered speech, of such a character as to amount to an abuse of the privileges and a violation of the rules of the House. After a long debate, in which the subject of printing undelivered speeches was criticised, the resolution was agreed to. A motion to adjourn in honor of the day was lost, and in Committee of the Whole the Legislative appropriations were again taken up. The amendment appropriating $14,500 for the Bureau of Education, after a long discussion, was adopted. The debate on all items under the head of the Department of the Interior was closed, and thirty-two pages of the bill disposed of. The Committee then rose, and at 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Further correspondence between the United States and Spanish Governments relating to the "Cuban Question" was submitted to Congress yesterday. It contains the letter to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in which General SICKLES withdraws the celebrated note tendering the good offices of our Government, the reply of Senor SILVELA, and a dispatch from our Consul at Santiago de Cuba on the condition of political affairs in the island.

The telegraphic dispatches this morning contain additional names of the missing persons who were on board the steamer Emma No. 3, burned on the Mississippi River last week. The first clerk, WALTER MARATTA, perished in the heroic endeavor to save the life of a lady.

The Judiciary Committee of the Virginia House of Representatives reported a resolution declaring that a second ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is unnecessary, which was adopted yesterday.

The flannel mill of AUSTIN & TAYLOR, North Salem, N. H., was burned on Saturday. Loss $100,000; insurance $44,000 in Boston offices.

A Halifax dispatch says that a feeling of gloom prevails there on account of the possible fate of the steamer *City of Boston*. A British troop ship which left there for England two days before the steamer, has arrived at her destination, and reports having experienced fearful weather.

A Pembina letter of Feb. 10, says Governor McTAVISH and other prominent officers of the Hudson Bay Company had been imprisoned by RIELLE, the leader of the revolt, for endeavoring to tamper with members of the Provisional Government in order to defeat the Bill of Rights.

The Republican State Convention of Indiana met yesterday at Indianapolis, and renominated the present State officers with a few exceptions. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention was a colored man.

M. C. HAMILTON and Lieutenant-Governor FLANAGAN, of Texas, were elected United States Senators by the Texas Legislature yesterday.

The Captain of an American fishing smack, while at Havana, was yesterday beset in his vessel by a mob in boats who threatened his life, on account of supposed aid extended to Cubans. He escaped to a British man-of-war, and his persecutors gave up the pursuit. Several of them were arrested at the instigation of the American Consul-General.

LOCAL.

JAMES COURTNEY, of No. 329 East Twenty-second-street, was shot in the back of the head yesterday, while conversing with his wife, by JOHN CRONIN, of No. 231 East Twenty-fourth-street. The wound is not dangerous. CRONIN was arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, and failed to assign any motive for his willful use of the pistol.

The examination in regard to the criminal charge made against MARTIN B. COOK, a wholesale liquor dealer, by Collector BAILEY, was continued yesterday.

The Alumni of Williams' College gave their annual reunion dinner at St. James Hotel, last evening. The address of the occasion was delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who responded to the toast "Letters." Many prominent gentlemen, graduates of the College, and others, were present.

SAMUEL J. WINDUST, one of the defendants in the alleged Fullerton conspiracy, appeared before Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday for the purpose of giving additional bail in the sum of $2,500, to appear before the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday next, at which time the case is expected to come on for trial.

P. B. EMORY, claiming to be an agent for the sale of *Heath's Counterfeit Government Detector*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to pass a bad ten dollar bill on a druggist. Over one hundred dollars' worth of spurious money was found in his possession.

A Post Office porter named LOUIS MURRAY was held for examination in the United States Commissioners' office yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled numerous money letters. Under cover of his official position, he admitted the accusation.

A burglar named CHARLES WILLIAMS was sent to State Prison for five years, by Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The Sale of Cadetships.

The evidence taken in the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE, one of the members from South Carolina, leaves no room for doubt that the traffic in West Point Cadetships has grown into a settled system. Mr. WHITTEMORE himself appears to have thought that there was nothing wrong in bartering away a privilege which was conferred upon members of Congress for very different purposes. The original idea was that members of Congress would single out the most eligible and promising candidates for the future military and naval service of the country. We may be quite sure that it was never contemplated that Representatives would degrade themselves by selling the appointments to the highest bidder. This, however, is what seems to have become a common practice—all our hopes to the contrary being scattered by recent disclosures. Some members of the House have evidently been in the habit of selling cadetships just as if there was no dishonor involved in the transaction. Mr. WHITTEMORE did it without much reserve. To be sure he declined, as he says, taking money for the appointment until the offer was made with delicacy. In one case $500 was to be given for the relief of the poor in his district. In another case the money was to be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of his political campaign. The bargain comes to precisely the same thing, by whatever name Mr. WHITTEMORE or his friends choose to call it, or whatever motive they assign for it. Mr. WHITTEMORE sold what was really not his own to sell. In his case the offence may morally amount to nothing more than a serious indiscretion. We may assume that from his past life. He has been much respected—was a chaplain in a Massachusetts regiment during the war, and in every way a man free from reproach. But if he goes unpunished, what is to be said of any other cases that may come to light? There is very little doubt that it will be possible to make out some sort of defence for each culprit who is discovered. It is impossible to make an example of one and let others go unscathed. Mr. WHITTEMORE ought to be expelled the House, harsh as that measure undoubtedly appears, and harshly as it was urged by General LOGAN.

It is too probable that some of the members who have gone into this nefarious trade will not be able to make so good a "show" for their characters as Mr. WHITTEMORE. That gentleman declares positively that the sale of his cadetships had been of no pecuniary advantage to him from beginning to end. Some of his colleagues, who have likewise forgotten the duty they owe to their country, have gone about the work in a different spirit. According to all accounts, Mr. LOGAN'S Committee is in possession of facts which tell with fatal force against several members who have hitherto been unsuspected. What will be their defence? That there is nothing wrong in selling appointments which ought to be distributed under a very high sense of duty and responsibility? Scarcely that, unless the trafficker happens to have his moral sensibilities very much confused. To assist the poor, to give obscure young men possessing ability a start in life, to enrich the army and navy with worthy aspirants to the honors those professions afford—this is the end which it was supposed would be attained by giving to Congressmen the right to choose cadets. How then can it be said that there is no impropriety in selling these appointments and pocketing the money? A member may almost as well sell his vote at once.

Mr. WHITTEMORE will be the first sufferer, but it seems too certain that he will soon have companions in misfortune. By the precedent established in this one case, all subsequent cases will have to be decided. We admit again that General LOGAN pressed with great severity upon Mr. WHITTEMORE. Everybody must see that, when it is stated that even General BUTLER interposed for clemency. The prosecutor must be very remorseless when Mr. BUTLER is found entreating him to give a little time. Mr. WHITTEMORE has, through this strange and almost unnatural intervention, obtained a sort of reprieve until to-day. This ought to be the last day of his Congressional career. It is unpleasant to pronounce so severe a judgment—but the public interests are of more importance than the comfort of individuals. After Mr. WHITTEMORE, let us have the others brought up for judgment. A stop must be put to this scandal. No matter who the seller of cadetships may be, let us have him first exposed, and then have him turned out of Congress. If that work is carried on with strict impartiality,—no man, whatever his politics may be, being favored above another,—we shall soon hear the last of the traffic in cadetships. In the first case which has been brought to light the Republicans cannot be accused of acting from party motives. Mr. WHITTEMORE, as we have intimated, is a staunch Republican. He served in the Fifty-third and Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers as chaplain. After the war he went to South Carolina and edited a Republican paper. The official record tells us that "he was one of the pioneers of the Republican Party, and Chairman of the Republican Executive State Central Committee, until the State of South Carolina was fully restored to the Union." In almost every way he seems to be a worthy man; more is the pity to find him concerned in a traffic for which expulsion from Congress is the only adequate penalty.

The Kuklux Democracy and the Kentucky Colored Vote.

Kentucky Democrats seem to be bent on accepting the Fifteenth Amendment with the worst possible grace. Instead of following the *World's* advice to substitute craft for force, and to formally adopt the policy of duplicity and fraud, they tear off the mask, show their hands, and drive the colored vote straight into the Republican ranks.

Doubtless, this Moloch-like policy of "open war," which despises a device "less unexpert," springs from the consciousness of strength. The vast Democratic majority in Kentucky, and the unbroken array of its State representation in Congress, make the party haughty, uncompromising and relentless. Their schemes are at once high-handed and presumptuous. Kuklux outrages still awe the colored people and their white defenders. The testimony of blacks is still barred by legislation from the Courts. The "Kentucky Bourbons" lose no chance of exasperating the negroes on one hand and exposing them to murder and plunder on the other. To crown all, the Legislature, anticipating the proclamation of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, is considering the propriety of subjecting voters to a property qualification.

Meanwhile, political trickery is invoked to perpetuate Democratic rule. The party is crowding all offices full of Democrats, bringing on elections prematurely, and extending the terms of offices held by Democrats. It seems to have thrown away the scabbard, and proclaimed war to the hilt with the colored voters, in defiance of the "conciliatory counsel" recommended by Northern allies. The spicy address of the Republican Executive Committee in the Seventh Congressional District tells us what the Democracy did in Lexington. On the 19th of January last, the Democracy held a primary election there, and nominated candidates for the regular annual city election in March. But Congressman BECK telegraphed just then that the new Fifteenth Amendment would be in force by the 1st of March, whereupon the caucus went post haste to the Legislature, and got the City Charter amended so as to ante-date the election to January, increase salaries and lengthen the terms of office from one to three—all through fear of the coming colored vote. So again, in Winchester, the town election has been held in June since the founding thereof; but in similar dread and distrust of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Legislature ante-dated the election this year by four months, changed certain elective offices to appointive offices, and created a four-years Board of Trustees for filling them.

These are but specimens of the rule-or-ruin policy of the Kuklux Kentucky Democracy. To what a stress must so-called Democracy be driven, when it becomes the party distinctively opposed to free suffrage among free men? While the Chicago *Times* argues in behalf of an "educational qualification," the Kentucky Legislature enforces "property qualifications." These are the sheet-anchors against suffrage which a party claiming to be Jeffersonian and Jacksonian throw out. The address just alluded to refers with just contempt to this "change of front," and says:

> "The editions of that great book—Webster's Dictionary (issued before the rebellion)—defined a Democrat to be 'One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of suffrage to all classes of men.'"

This backing and filling, this dodging and ducking to escape the Fifteenth Amendment, is fruitless. The ostrich that hides its head in the sand to escape its pursuers, is not more stupid. Suppose these elections be ante-dated, and terms of office be stretched from one year to three or four—what then? How will it be in four years or five? The colored man will vote, and justly incensed against a party which seeks to paralyze their vote for a year or two, they will vote strongly and solidly against the Democratic Party.

We are inclined to think that Kentucky, which has seemed to be the special stronghold of the Democracy, has perilled the party rule by its own greediness. The State, to be sure, will probably be Democratic, as a whole, for years to come; but we incline to think, with the Detroit *Advertiser*, that the Republicans will have a good chance hereafter of carrying the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, with a fair show in the Second and Third. And this is not all that the Kentucky Democrats will accomplish by their Bourbon-like policy, as may perhaps be seen, if Congress finds it necessary to legislate for "carrying into full effect" the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Case of Georgia.

There are two sides to the Georgia question. One of them we attempted to present the other day in discussing the position of the question in the Congressional arena. The other is set forth this morning in a letter by Mr. CALDWELL—one of the small band of Republicans who dispute the legality of the course pursued by General TERRY, and propose to unsettle all that has been accomplished under the act "to perfect the reconstruction" of the State. So far as the contest relates to the affairs of the party within the State, we have no inclination to interfere. But having sustained Congress in reopening and completing its work, we are concerned as to the strength of the ground on which that action was based; and we desire that what was intended to perfect reconstruction shall not be thwarted by those who, though in the past Republican, are now playing the game of the malcontent Democracy.

Mr. CALDWELL'S argument, if it amount to anything, is an arraignment of the policy upon which Congress acted last December. Whether the Legislature which the law then enacted pronounced provisional was unlawfully organized, as we maintain, or lawfully organized, as our correspondent alleges, is the point on which the whole proceedings of Congress in this matter turns. With regard to that aspect of the subject we simply give Mr. CALDWELL a hearing. To follow his statements in detail would be to renew a controversy which the latest effort at reconstruction was designed to close. This, however, seems clear: If the organization of the Legislature was not complete and satisfactory, as the law by an obvious inference affirms, that body was not competent to elect United States Senators. Such an exercise of power implies perfect legality in the existence and proceedings of the body exercising it; and the fact that Congress declared it to be merely provisional, and treated it as still subject to the authority of the District Commander, is the strongest evidence against the validity of the title by which Messrs. HILL and MILLER claim to be Senators.

We are assured by Mr. CALDWELL that if this view of the question prevails, "it will become a question for the whole American people to consider in regard to its nature, its history and its consequences." Something of this sort has been heard many times before—always, however, from Democratic sources, and in relation to the entire scheme of reconstruction. It is because Mr. CALDWELL'S allegations indirectly impugn the principle on which the General Government has proceeded in readjusting the affairs of the Southern States, that they are not likely to possess much weight at Washington.

Justice for our Needy Veterans.

General SHERMAN touched the key-note at the meeting in behalf of our disabled soldiers when he declared that "it is not a charity,—it is a national compact;" and, therefore, he felt "somewhat astonished and a little hurt, as a soldier," to find that soldiers maimed and wounded and thrown upon the charity of the great State of New-York have been sent to Blackwell's Island. He declared that when our soldiers first moved to the front in the late war the nation agreed, by universal voice, to care for them. And was it not so in 1861? When the citizen-soldiery of the country marched to meet the first brunt of battle in Kentucky and Virginia, in Maryland and Missouri, surely we all agreed that the least we could do for those that should fall was to pledge liberal support to the widow and fatherless, and the least for those who should return crippled and war-worn was to give them comforts and honors. On the faith of these myriad pledges, repeated on the platform, through the Press, in the pulpit, soldiers went forward to battle, taking no thought for the morrow, and trustfully leaving their future to the care of their countrymen. It is a "compact" we have made,—a compact of honor and gratitude as binding as if signed and sealed. It is a "sacred debt, still due," said Mr. PETER COOPER, adding that we must not allow those who have lost their limbs in battle any longer to "beg bitter bread from the cold hand of charity,' and that "through realms their valor saved." These soldiers have fairly earned, as Mr. BEECHER says, "by opposing their breasts to the bayonets of the foe, the right to their own ease for the rest of their lives."

We will remember one sentiment which was almost universal eight or nine years ago—it was that a man who should fight bravely for his country would really have done the main duty of a lifetime, and would have earned his degree of *Emeritus*. We regarded the soldiers who met the shock of arms as accepting the chances of death for the country, and if fortune should spare their lives, they, we said, would none the less have "won glory enough," and "done duty enough." But nations are apt to forget, and once freed from the stress of peril, to underrate it. Such a meeting as the one held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, is useful in stirring up our minds to remembrance. "The wounded, disabled, and impoverished soldiers of our war for the Union are dropping away from us day by day," say the resolutions, "as the withered leaves fall in Autumn." Very soon the "compact of charity" can hardly be fulfilled, for many who need it most will have passed beyond the bounds of human honor or gratitude.

The practical shape, in fine, which the meeting took, was that of an appeal to the Legislature for the establishment of a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, "worthy of the patriotism, the wealth, the benevolence and the justice of the State of New-York." We tenderly handle the rent and riddled battle-flags which have been brought back from the wars, arranging with delicate and dexterous care the splintered staff and the torn and war-worn colors. We lay up the battered hulks of naval victory in a proud memento of their service. Here, however, at our doors, are the men who carried those banners, not less tattered and torn by service, and haply splintered by hostile bullets; and here are the hulks of humanity, wrecked by the war for all possibility of great service for themselves or for us henceforth, but claiming by their scars that as they cared for us we shall now care for them.

The Steamship "City of Boston."

The fate of this fine vessel of the Inman line is still in suspense. She left this port on the 25th of January, and three days afterwards she passed Halifax, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She was due in Liverpool on the 6th inst., and is therefore, eighteen days late. All the great transatlantic lines have their own tracks as distinctly charted down and separated as if they were rival railways. The Inman track, after leaving Cape Race, curves considerably towards the north, and runs in higher latitude than any other of the main sea-tracks, except that of the Glasgow steamers. The *City of Boston*, if disabled, whether by accident to her machinery, or by a gale, would be in a part of the Atlantic whence escape must be very slow. At this season of the year the Gulf Stream, as is well known, crosses the ocean at a lower parallel of latitude than in Summer; its northern edge being, according to MAURY and others, five hundred miles south of the Inman track. The disabled ship, therefore, would probably be in a part of the sea where she would find but little if any current to drift her either towards the Irish coast or towards the Azores. The winds of the North Atlantic are sharply to the west south of the Inman track; and if the *City of Boston* were on the Brest or Bremen line route, under ordinary circumstances, with neither steam, sail nor helm, she might, in a few weeks, float safely to the Azores. In consequence of the high latitude followed by her master, she is now probably out of the drift or eastward recurvation of the Gulf Stream washing these Western islands. The indications, both in Europe and here, are strongly in support of the belief that the usually westerly winds have been considerably modified during the past Winter, and the steamship thus subjected to still greater delay.

The season is somewhat early for icebergs, but the abnormal tropical blasts we have had until lately, and which have been traced on the American coast beyond the Canadas, may have begun the work of dislodging the ice masses on the southern coasts of Greenland. The incidents of the loss of the *San Francisco*, a few years ago, are perhaps fresh in the public mind. That vessel, after foundering on Christmas Day, was so lost sight of by the ship *Three Bells*,—which faithfully stood by her—that not a fragment of the wreck was visible to tell where she had drifted, until the 4th of January following, when her spars and rigging were found not over 500 miles east from the scene of the disaster. At this rate of motion, in the very axis of the Gulf Stream where the *San Francisco* went down, supposing the now missing steamer to be helpless, she may be out yet forty days before she can reach the coasts of Europe, and nearly as long in drifting to the Azores. If we remember rightly, it was the *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, that, a few years ago, on her trip to England, becoming disabled and uncontrollable by accident when a few days out from Newfoundland, was nearly sixty days in drifting to these islands. Fortunately the *City of Boston* has on board over eighty days' provisions. It is deemed not improbable that she is moving towards the Bay of Biscay; and it may not be too late for the Inman Company to telegraph for vessels to be dispatched in search of her there and elsewhere.

Poor TOWNSEND'S murderer, JOHN REYNOLDS, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will this morning be sentenced. The case was so positive that its interest centered in the attempt of the prisoner's counsel to absolve him of moral responsibility for the act. But there was not even a decent pretext for the plea. The medical witnesses called in his behalf, on cross-examination, pronounced him sane. Now let Judge INGRAHAM do his duty,—and we are sure he will,—and the fate of REYNOLDS may teach others of his class that hanging is not yet "played out," even in New-York.

The French Cable Company is guilty of misrepresentation when it speaks of the "retrospective character of the American policy" in regard to it. There could have been no clearer understanding than that under which the landing of this end of the cable was permitted. That permission was only temporary, and its continuance depended upon the disposition of the French Government to allow the privileges usual in such cases. The Company undertook to endeavor to secure those privileges, and the Emperor's representative at Washington used his influence in the same direction. But there was not the least concession gained or promised, in spite of the patience manifested on this side. If the whole subject assumes a new aspect at this late period, who is to blame? If there is bad faith, it rests with the French Government, which allowed an enterprise to proceed in expectation of imperial concessions which were ultimately, and when the cable had commenced work, coldly refused.

It was quite time that the stupid system of printing undelivered speeches in the *Congressional Globe* came to an end. It is bad enough to allow Representatives to read essays of enormous length in the House, and afterwards have them printed at the public expense. But to let any man air his crotchets in type without even going through the form of submitting his rubbish to the House, is a gross deception, and Congress ought to have rendered it impossible long ago. Mr. MUNGEN, the Repudiator from Ohio, has now brought matters to a crisis by surreptitiously printing a "very gross, indecent and unparliamentary attack" upon the President and Cabinet in the *Globe*. We ought to thank Mr. MUNGEN. We have no doubt his "essay" is not much worse than many others which have found admission to the *Globe* in the same ridiculous manner. The *Globe* is the dust-heap of Congress, and some day it will be swept off altogether, and the work of reporting speeches be left to ordinary newspaper enterprise.

We cannot suppose that the inhabitants of Brooklyn prefer to drink the horrible liquid known as "swill milk" rather than the genuine article, although Police Justice BUCKLEY seems to have come to the conclusion that they do. The revelations which have been made with respect to the sources from which Brooklyn milk is derived are enough to sicken any community. It is clearly shown that Brooklyn milk contains the elements of disease and death, and that it is procured from cows afflicted with the most loathsome complaints. Brooklyn milk and Jersey whisky will hereafter be known as the great poisons of the nineteenth century. Mr. BERGH has tried to follow up the milk dealers, but Justice BUCKLEY steps out in their defence. The milk dealers have in consequence got off scot free. Have the Brooklyn people nothing to say to this arrangement? We hope Mr. BERGH will still endeavor to prevent them destroying their children by using the infamous mixture sold in the city under the name of "milk." Could he not prevail upon Justice BUCKLEY to drink a pint or two of the filth?

Our contemporaries in all parts of the country are criticising the *World's* articles against the "Ring" somewhat in this spirit: The charges are loose and vague. If the *World* is really sincere, why does it not be more direct in its assaults? There is a great deal of force in these representations. To take only one instance—the *World* has admitted that a section of its own party has put up Judges in our Court Houses "to sell injustice for a price." Upon this it was asked to name the Judges to whom it referred. But the *World* could not thus be brought to close quarters. And yet nothing injures the prestige of the Democratic Party so much as the scandals which a few Judges have brought upon the Judiciary. This is one of the very first evils which the *World* must reform if it would restore its party to public favor. Once more, then, shall we invite the *World* to speak out plainly, and tell us which of the Judges it had in mind when denouncing the deliberate sale of justice?

Since the days of HORACE, who was so hard on the misers, that class of people have always been in bad odor with their fellow men; and we have one more instance of this in the case of Mr. RYDER, of Dutchess County, N. Y., who, having lived for twenty years or so very much like a hermit, has been declared insane by a Commission of Lunatic Inquiry, at Washington. The verdict is rather hard on the close-fisted old gentleman, even though he did keep his roll of bills in the crown of his hat, and usually wore dirty shirts. It was shown that he was sharp in his dealings, and had a keen eye to the main chance; and though we are not the Supreme Court, we may venture the opinion that he is insane only in a Horatian sense, and knows a hawk from a handsaw as well as any other grandfather in Dutchess County. With a good shave occasionally, and the amenity of a clean shirt, things which society has a right to expect, he has evidently wit enough to last him for the short remainder of his life, since he is now over 70.

A petition to Congress, which has been prepared for signature by the *Alabama* claimants, asks for a mercantile Commission to examine and determine the amount of loss by citizens of the United States, and with authority to issue certificates of the amounts of losses, giving particulars. The main purpose of these certificates seems to be that they are to be of the nature of negotiable securities, forming, as it is asked that they shall, the basis of distribution to the holders in case of a settlement with Great Britain. It is difficult to see, however, how the certificates can be of any use, unless the Government guarantees them, on the ground that it has assumed the responsibility of negotiating or forcing the payment of the claims. But the petitioners do not altogether wish that the question of settlement should be strictly a national one—that is, while they seek redress through Government effort, they do not wish to relinquish control over the measure of relief to be demanded; and still less do they admit the right to set off their claims by counter demands. The proper way, after all, is to let the matter remain in the State Department, where it belongs, and the amounts and methods of distribution can come afterwards into consideration.

The death of Mrs. CASSIDY ought to be another caution to medical men, especially in hospitals and dispensaries, in reference to the use of chloroform. This poor woman went to a dispensary in Brooklyn, and applied for surgical treatment of a dislocated arm. After pulling at the arm for some time without doing any good, one of the doctors administered chloroform. That settled the case at once. Poor MARY CASSIDY became a little boisterous and kicked; then another dose was given to her. She fell off into a sleep, and the doctors managed to set the arm. But by that time the arm was of no further use to the patient—she was dead. All attempts to restore animation failed. It is an unfortunate occurrence, by no means standing alone in medical annals. The use of chloroform is known to be attended with risks. But there are anæsthetic agents which are not so dangerous—some which are not dangerous at all. How is it that these are not oftener employed? Perhaps there may be a good reason, and if so, the public would like to become acquainted with it.

A little incident worth noticing took place in the House of Commons on the first night of the session. Mr. DISRAELI, the "best abused" man in England, took occasion to refer to the course pursued by the United States Government in reference to Fenianism. He said, "We should be glad to admit and proud to remember that it can never be said of the American Republic that it for a moment tolerated, sanctioned, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy." This remark was received with cheers and "some murmurs"—many members being more willing to hear the American Government blamed than praised. Upon this manifestation of disapproval, Mr. DISRAELI said: "I speak only as far as my experience extends, but to that extent, I say that the conduct of the American Government was marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity." The murmurers were silenced. When the stereotyped English abuse of Mr. DISRAELI is repeated in this country, it ought to be remembered that he, unlike most Liberal statesmen, never said one word throughout the war to injure the Union cause. On the contrary, he tried to check the hostile feeling which many of his party exhibited. Mr. DISRAELI has never been allowed to have a fair chance in English political life, but that is no reason why he should be slandered here.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Reunion at the St. James—Speeches of William Cullen Bryant and Others.

The alumni of Williams College, residing in this City and vicinity held their annual reunion dinner at the St. James Hotel last evening. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., presided. Among the invited guests were Rev. Dr. HALLOCK, of the Class of 1819; Professor HOPKINS, President of the College; Hon. SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Mayor of Wheeling, West Va.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; Hon. E. H. ALLEN, Chief Justice of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands; Hon. CHAS. L. BENEDICT; Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, Judge United States District Court, Eastern District; President BROWN, of Hamilton College; Hon. WM. E. DODGE, and Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

After the *menu* was disposed of, the intellectual exercises were begun. The speech of the evening was by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who responded to the toast "Letters." Mr. BRYANT spoke as follows:

To a toast made up of quotations from the Greek and Latin poets, I suppose that I may reply in the vernacular, which all who are present, I hope, understand, even when spoken as imperfectly as I speak it. That passable verses may be written by one who knows neither Greek nor Latin I suppose will be allowed. The very greatest of modern poets, SHAKESPEARE, was said by the learned BEN JONSON to have "small Latin and less Greek." Nay, I suppose that a very moderate knowledge of Greek might suffice even for translating HOMER. POPE, the most popular of his translators, is thought to have had but a very slender stock of Greek. I go still further, and assert that one very good translation of the *Iliad* was made without knowing a word of the Greek original. The eminent Italian poet, VINCENZO MONTI, author of the grand tragedy of "Anstodemo," translated the *Iliad* into excellent blank verse, without any knowledge of Greek. An epigram was made to be inscribed under his portrait in these words:

> "Questi è Vincenzo Monti, Cavaliero,
> Gran traduttor de' traduttor' d'Omero,"

which, if you please, may be thus translated:

> "This knight is Vincenzo Monti,
> An author highly rated,
> By whom the translators of Homer
> So cleverly were translated."

So you see, Mr. President, and you gentlemen who prepared this toast, and you learned directors of the studies of colleges, that HOMER can be translated without knowing even the Greek alphabet. Let me call the attention of the company, for a moment, to the great marvel of the origin of the Homeric poems, at a period before letters were in general use in Greece, save perhaps in public inscriptions. His poems, when produced, could not have been committed to manuscript. We find nowhere in them any mention of the art of the scribe, of the pen or the papyrus, of the stylus or the tablet, of the graving tool or the inscribed rock, of the painted or the chiselled alphabet, or any other even remote hint of a written literature, though every other art of life then known helped to furnish forth the affluent imagery of his poems. He lived while all history was oral tradition. His poems—for I hold to one HOMER as I hold to one sun in the firmament—were engraved on his own iron memory and that of the minstrels who inherited and repeated his poems in public assemblies. Yet in that remote and imperfectly civilized age, while all the literature that existed was in men's heads and on their tongues, there was produced a work which in all time since, and for 2,700 years, has commanded the admiration of mankind, has occupied whole troops of commentators, has been regarded as the model and unsurpassable pattern of poetic excellence, has been studied in all nations by scholars in the original Greek, and read with avidity in every cultivated language in numerous translations, has been imitated by poems innumerable, and borrowed from as an inexhaustible treasure-house of poetic thought and imagery, and is now as much admired in what we call the noonday blaze of civilization as it was in its glimmering dawn. It has occurred to me that the fame of the venerable Greek bard, in its progress through the centuries, may be compared with our own great midland river. The waters of our Mississippi, which fall in the remote northwest from the clouds in unrecorded showers, which gush from unnoticed springs in nooks unknown to the geographer, and are gathered into rivulets without a name, meeting in one majestic torrent, pour themselves into the main ocean through many broad mouths, and, forming a part of it, are carried by its currents to the ends of the earth. Teey move in the Gulf Stream; they beat on the cliffs of Europe; they sweep at one time round Cape Horn, and at another round the Cape of Storms; they join company in one distant part of the globe with the waters of the Amazon, and in another with the waters of the Congo; they are carried into the Arctic Sea; they ripple on the beeches of the Spice Islands within the tropics, and on shores overshadowed by palm groves; they dash against the icy coasts near the Southern Pole; they drift into the secret caverns of the great deep, the dim abodes assigned by HOMER to the venerable Oceanus and the ancient Tethys, the primal father and mother of all the gods of Olympus and the Underworld. So wide extended, so universal, so all-pervading—notwithstanding the rude and distant antiquity in the shadows of which it had its birth—is the fame of HOMER; it knows no limit of latitude, or race or language; in its mighty progress it is bounded only by the barriers of barbarism; nor will it cease to enlarge the sphere of its dominion while civilization extends itself on the earth from land to land and clime to clime."

The other toasts were: The President of the United States; Our Alma Mater; The President and Faculty of Williams College; The Day of Washington and Williams; College Days; The Learned Professions; Our Sister Colleges; Our Benefactors; The Historian of our College; Woman.

To these, responses were made in order by Hon. E. H. Allen, President Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. E. Kempshall, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., President Brown, of Hamilton College, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Duffee and Hon. Chas. Fitch.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Yesterday the Coldest Day of the Winter Thus Far—Range of the Thermometer—Sport at the Skating Rinks.

Yesterday was remarkable as being the coldest day during the Winter thus far. The lowest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer was 11° above zero about sunrise; at 3 P. M. it marked 25°; at 11 P. M., 21°. The barometrical record at 7 A. M. was 30.03 inches; at 3 P. M., 29.99 inches; at 11 P. M., 29.96 inches. Wind at 7 A. M., north; at 3 and 11 P. M., west. The lowest point indicated by the mercury last Winter was 8° above zero, about sunrise on March 5. Previous to 1866, a fair average for ten years has been 8° above zero. On the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, Feb. 22, 1869, the thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 39°; 3 P. M., 47°; 11 P. M., 40°. The day was foggy, with misty rain. In 1868, thermometer at 7 A. M., 11°; 3 P. M., 15°; 11 P. M., 6°. The day was very hazy during the early morning, then clear.

Decidedly the liveliest place of amusement yesterday in this City was the Empire Rink. Being the only spot where there was any skating, three or four thousand persons visited it during the day and evening, and made the most of the ice. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, crowded over its surface, leaving hardly room enough to skate upon. The proprietors had their band on hand, and enlivened the scene with (cool) airs, "Shoo, Fly," &c. So few occasions have there been this Winter for the use of skates, that yesterday the sheen of bright new steel produced the effect of a constant glare upon the ice, before it became cut up by the skaters. Many ladies enjoyed the fun, while beginners had a poor show in the constant whirl.

The Central Park Pond and all exposed rinks failed to freeze over on account of the high wind. To-day, however, the Fifth-avenue Rink and probably the small pond in the Park will be open.

There seems every likelihood that the present cold term will last several days. The storm of Sunday is the first one this season which cleared up cold. The weather-wise refer from this that the cold will last longer. If this should prove to be the case, there will undoubtedly be quite a revival of the almost forgotten amusement of skating. Already, in anticipation of a continuance of the present cold snap, we hear of projected ice-carnivals and other gala entertainments. The members of the New-York Club, whose headquarters are at the Fifth-avenue Rink, will give an entertainment on Monday evening next, at their Club House, which will mark the close of the season in a jolly manner. If there is ice so much the better—skating will alternate with dancing. If there should be no skating it will make no difference; there will be a social reunion of the members on that evening, no matter what the weather is.

BRADY'S Skating Rink, Jersey City, opened yesterday afternoon and evening, and was patronized by an immense crowd. CONKLIN'S Band discoursed excellent music. A magnificent and smooth sheet of ice covered the entire surface. The rink will remain open afternoon and evening until further notice.

A Card from Mr. Jay Gould.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days since an article appeared in your journal that would seem to insinuate that either Mr. FISK or myself had some instrumentality in the recent assault on Mr. EATON. As Mr. EATON himself, in an interview with the managing editor of the New-York Sun, expressed his conviction that Mr. FISK or myself had nothing to do with it, I submit whether in justice you should not withdraw the allegation referred to.

JAY GOULD.

[Mr. GOULD has misinterpreted the article to which he refers. No such insinuation or allegation as that of which he complains has appeared in these columns.—TIMES.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A Quiet Anniversary—Parade of the Eleventh Regiment—Salutes and Ringing of Church Bells—Religious Services.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Washington was very quietly observed in this City yesterday. The extreme cold which set in on Sunday night, and continued throughout yesterday, was sufficient to keep promenaders out of the streets, excepting such as had business to transact, and, as the stores generally were open, the day presented but little of a holiday aspect. Even those sanguine and long suffering people who congregate on the steps of the City Hall on every holiday, with a wild and dreamy idea that, being a holiday, there must be a parade, were comparatively few in number. The dust and biting west wind were too much even for them, and so soon as the Eleventh Regiment had passed—the only one that honored itself and the day by parading—the crowd dispersed with wonderful celerity.

The morning was ushered in by the chimes of Old Trinity. At 11 o'clock a full choral service was performed in the church, and at noon Mr. James Ayliffe rang a number of pleasing changes on eight bells, including, of course, "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and "Vive L'America." The temperature was too frigid, however, to permit people to stand in the street to listen to the music of the bells, whose sweetness was wasted, therefore, in a great measure, on empty air.

All the General and City Government bureaus were closed. The Post Office and Custom House remained open till 10 A. M., when they, too, closed their doors. The Courts were generally closed. Judges Barnard and Cardozo, however, kept theirs open, the former judicial dignitary giving as a reason for so doing that, as no one observed his birthday, he was not bound to observe Washington's.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings, as well as on many private ones, were hoisted at early morning, and fluttered throughout the day in the clear, cold and biting air.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, made their annual parade yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the birthday of Washington and the date of their organization. The command made a splendid appearance, despite the fact that the overcoats worn by the men concealed their handsome uniforms. After forming in Great Jones-street at 2 P. M., the regiment marched down Broadway to the City Hall, where it was formally reviewed by Mayor Hall. Subsequently the Eleventh made an extended parade, and was dismissed at its Armory. There was no other military parade made yesterday. The usual salutes were fired at sunrise and noon.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veterans did not parade yesterday. About 2 P. M. they assembled at Military Hall, in the Bowery, in citizens' dress, and partook at their own expense of a dinner washed down with lager beer, smoked their pipes and told how fields were won. At present there are only about thirty-five of them who are able to turn out. There are about twenty others who are too infirm to leave their homes. In 1850 they mustered 500 strong, and three years ago seventy of them sat down to dinner on the Fourth of July. Every year makes sad inroads on their numbers, and at every annual mustering some poor fellow is found to have lost the number of his mess. General Raymond still appears to be as hale and hearty as he was a dozen years ago, with the exception that he has been nearly deprived of the use of his lower limbs, by an accident which occurred to him while coming by rail from Washington. Many of the veterans speak with considerable bitterness of the neglect which they experience. Said an old gentleman yesterday, "If we had not fought in 1812, there would have been no country to fight for in 1863."

AT THE COOPER UNION.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the pupils of the Cooper Union took place last evening at the large hall of the Institute. The spacious building was taxed to its utmost capacity to contain one of the largest audiences ever assembled within its walls—a tribute no less to the genius and patriotism of Washington than to the munificence and philanthropy of the founder of that institution which Americans delight to call national. The platform and body of the hall were hung with national flags and emblems symbolical of the festival, and a general anxiety for its successful celebration was clearly observable. At 8 o'clock Mr. Peter Cooper, whose appearance was hailed with enthusiastic cheering, opened the proceedings. Rev. Mr. Jackson, on offering prayer, happily adverted to the establishment and management of the Institute by its founder, and the opportunities it afforded the general public in attaining an excellent education. The programme consisted of a series of literary essays and orations, and their delivery favorably impressed all with the valuable assistance given to public education by the Professors of the Cooper Union, and drew frequent and continued bursts of applause. Professor J. E. Frobisher read selections from Washington's Farewell Address—the embodiment of the great principles of freedom and republicanism—with considerable force, and his effort was cordially acknowledged. Mr. O. L. Perry delivered an excellent essay on "The Influence of Education," with a voice and address that was deservedly cheered. Recitations were delivered by Messrs. J. Goff, (Gratitude,) J. J. Carolan, (Political Despotism,) T. Duffy, (Progress,) and G. W. Curtis, (The American Flag.) Mr. H. B. Dodworth's excellent band was in attendance, and discoursed a choice selection of national airs. At the conclusion of the proceedings three cheers were called for Washington and Mr. Peter Cooper, which were heartily responded to.

AT THE ALANSON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Washington's birthday was celebrated last evening by the members of the Alanson M. E. Sunday School, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street. The proceedings were announced to take place at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour every portion of the church was filled to overflowing by an immense audience, and hundreds who arrived at a later hour found it utterly impossible to gain admittance. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a number of religious and national banners gracefully suspended from the walls and pillars. The pupils of the Sunday School to the number of three hundred occupied a position on an elevated dais at the front of the church, and their appearance attracted universal interest and received much favorable comment. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the performance of a programme which was remarkable for its variety, in a brief notice, especially where all acquitted themselves creditably. Miss Anna Johnston and Mme. Bouton, however, received the most marked favor and their rendering of several difficult solos drew down great applause. Professor Froelich presided at the piano. The entertainment will be repeated this evening with a change of programme.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Public business was generally suspended in Brooklyn yesterday in honor of Washington's birthday. No special demonstration was made to mark the anniversary. In the evening a distribution of prizes took place at the Brooklyn Institute, and various lectures and tea meetings were held. In honor of Washington's birthday all the vessels and buildings at the Navy Yard were covered with flags, and at noon the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery in the yard. The gunboat *Seminole*, that arrived at the yard a few days since from the West Indies, is ordered to go out of commission to-day. On her way home the two surgeons and five men of the crew died of yellow fever.

The Day in Newark.

The day was celebrated in Newark in a very creditable manner. At sunrise the first salute was fired on Military Park, which was followed by salutes at noon and sunset in front of the County House and on Lincoln Park respectively. The First, Second and Fifth Regiments of the New-Jersey National Guard paraded through the principal streets, under the command of General Plume. Business was suspended in the various Government offices, public schools, &c., and the display of bunting was very general. Most of the stores were also closed, and the citizens found ample opportunities for amusement and entertainment in the various halls, churches, and Opera House.

In Jersey City, Elizabeth and the suburbs, the day was not characterized by any noticeable display, and beyond the occasional waving of the national flag and a temporary suspension of business, nothing was observable to denote the character of the day.

The Day in Westchester County.

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance residing in the lower part of Westchester County, assembled at Mount Vernon yesterday, to celebrate Washington's birthday under the auspices of Mount Vernon Division Sons of Temperance No. 18. White Plains Division No. 228; Tuckahoe Division No. 260; Mosholu Division No. 208; Morrisania Division No. 317; Crystal Stream Division No. 81, of Mott Haven; Crystal Spring Division No. 89, of Melrose; Invincible Division No. 156, of Yonkers; Yonkers Division No. 94, and Westchester Division No. 224 were well represented, considering the severity of the cold. The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the G. W. P., Stephen Merritt, Jr., and Rev. T. T. Kendricks, of New-York, delivered appropriate and very effective addresses. The celebration wound up with a grand ball in the evening at Union Hall.

The Day Along the Hudson.

The observance of the anniversary of Washington's birthday has been more general in towns on the Hudson River than heretofore. At Poughkeepsie the Temperance people celebrated the day. Division No. 9, headed by Flockton's Band, paraded the streets, bringing up at Collingwood Opera House, where Rev. G. M. McEckron made a temperance speech, while Flockton's Band and a glee club provided good music. The banks of the city were closed, and flags were displayed on public buildings. At Wappinger's Falls the firemen observed the day with a parade, dinner, toasts, speeches, &c. At noon an excursion train of nine cars left Fishkill Landing for Pine Plains, over the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Every car was filled with pleasure-seekers, hundreds of farmers, stockholders of the road, and the Common Councils of Newburg and Poughkeepsie participating. When the train reached Pine Plains, the excursionists repaired to Decker's Hotel, where dinner was had, and then followed an oration by Judge George, of Orange County. Remarks were also made by Geo. H. Brown, President of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; Robt. G. Rankin, Esq., of Newburg; and Councilman Weed. Members of the Poughkeepsie Common Council also made addresses. At a late hour all returned to the depot and took passage for home, well pleased with the trip.

Observance of the Day Throughout the Country.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—The Custom House, banks and all the leading places of business are closed to-day.

Hartford, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed as a holiday at Trinity College. In the evening the students assembled and listened to an oration and poem, and afterwards indulged in a collation and dance.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday anniversary was observed to-day by a military parade. The banks were closed, flags were displayed and salutes fired at noon.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated here to-day by parades of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and the Washington Continentals, Company B.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday is celebrated with unusual spirit. A salute was fired at daylight; the firemen made a grand parade, proceeding to Old Oaks Cemetery to dedicate a monument to their late Chief Engineer Lyle.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22.—The banks and all public buildings are closed to-day. No business will be transacted on 'Change. There is a general display of flags from public and private buildings.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Departments are all closed in honor of Washington's birthday and private business is generally suspended. The Supreme Court, the United States and the District Courts have adjourned over in honor of the day. The banks and all schools are closed.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 22.—A national salute was fired from the fortress at noon to-day.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday passed off very quietly, no public demonstrations of any kind being made.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The Democratic meeting this afternoon adopted a resolution declaring the Democracy revere the memory of Washington. Aside from this meeting and a few flags from the public buildings, no notice was taken of Washington's birthday.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22.—The public buildings are closed and business is generally suspended, in observance of the day.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—Business will be suspended to-morrow, and the various public offices will be closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

A performance of "Der Freyschutz," admirable for its heartiness and most satisfactory in respect of fidelity of execution, was given at the Academy of Music last evening, by the members of the Arion Society, with the assistance of Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mlle. Canissa. Mr. William Candidus represented *Max*, Mr. F. Remmertz *Caspar*, Mr. George Ely *Killian*, and Messrs. Herder, Denhoff and Appelbaum the remaining male characters, the associates of these gentlemen constituting the larger portion of the chorus. Mr. Candidus, whose voice is a light tenor of sympathetic quality, sang with good taste, and made no very earnest endeavor to act. Mr. Remmertz added to a thorough command of his vocal resources a fair acquaintance with the business of the stage. The success of the night, however, was for Mme. Parepa-Rosa, who, coming from Baltimore, reached this City late in the afternoon, and, without a preliminary rehearsal, sang *Agathe* in German with unswerving accuracy as to notes, and absolute fluency and faultlessness of pronunciation as to words. *Aennchen* was interpreted with piquancy by Mlle. Canissa. The choruses were of course given with great effect, and the hunters' *ensemble* in the last act was honored by a commanded repeat. The orchestra was under the *bâton* of Mr. Carl Bergmann. The house was crowded.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Robert le Diable" is to be sung at the Academy of Music to-night, with Signori Lefranc and Susini, and Misses Kellogg and Jackson in the leading parts.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER IN BOSTON.

Monday evening, Mr. Fechter acted in "Hamlet" at the Boston Theatre. The morning papers of Boston refer to his performance at some length. The *Post* says: "Mr. Fechter, it is quite safe to assert, has played to no such audience in America. New-York gave him numbers—Boston gave him brains. New-York awarded to him dress—Boston paid him the compliment of intelligence and discrimination. New-York looked at him one-sidedly and with prejudice—Boston had no such vulgar trick or unmanly manners. It was willing to take Mr. Fechter, a stranger, for what he was worth—more or less, fairly, squarely, composedly, sensibly. It has its favorites; it has its beliefs; it has even its 'notions'; but these are all honest and open. It welcomes cordially all talent, all genius, all worth from whatever clime or whatever its calibre. Accordingly it gave to Mr. Fechter a generous, hearty, home-like reception. It awarded to him, as he merits, a high position as a histrionic. It saw, felt, judged him. The verdict is emphatically in his favor. It saw in him the careful, painstaking, conscientious, original, intelligent actor. It saw a man who loves the drama for the drama's good. It was conceded before 'Hamlet' was over that a master spirit was interpeting the mighty genius of Shakespeare in one of his mightiest efforts." The *Journal* records that a "greater popular success than Mr. Fechter achieved with his audience could not well be desired. He was applauded with great frequency and with a generosity quite unusual for Boston, and upon his recalls, which followed the first, second, third and last acts, the enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in shouts as well as in the more common demonstrations of appreciation and approval." And the *Advertiser*, after alluding to the most impressive portions of the performance, remarks: "In many parts of his impersonation, however, Mr. Fechter failed both to impress and adequately to reproduce the meaning of the dramatist. In the lighter and more humorous passages, in particular, he was unsatisfactory, and was unworthy of comparison with Mr. Booth; and very often in his rapid delivery he slurred over some of the most pointed and delicate utterances of the play. In the fifth act, especially, his swift and confused utterance told against him, and the weak points of his conception appeared most conspicuous. His foreign accent did not prove so unpleasant as was anticipated, but yet it often served to confuse the meaning of a passage as well as to displease the ear. But with all these faults we are fully impressed with the idea that Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet* is a very grand and noble impersonation; and we look forward with the greatest eagerness to his performance in "Ruy Blas," and in other plays where his unequaled fire and magnetic passionate power may have their full sway." Miss Le Clercq was *Ophelia*. As in this City, Mrs. Melinda Jones embodied the *Queen*, and Mr. F. C. Bangs portrayed (capitally, according to the *Journal*,) *Laertes*.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A dramatic benefit performance, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, is to be given at the Union League Theatre on the 1st of March. By permission of Mr. Booth, his company has kindly volunteered their services. The pieces selected are the "Lady and the Devil," in which Miss Fanny Morant introduces a guitar solo, and an entirely new adaptation of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," arranged expressly for this occasion by Mr. H. L. Hinton. Besides, Mr. A. Matthison will sing Wallace's beautiful song, "Birds of the Wild Wing," and between the acts Dodworth's band will execute selections from Mozart, Weber, Gounod, Verdi and Nicolai. The list of ladies constituting the Aid Society embraces a large number of those in the highest social standing. Mrs. R. B. Connolly heads the list, and following are Mrs. Wm. P. Earle, Mrs. C. E. Vanderveer, Mrs. E. J. Kellogg, Mrs. A. Oakey Hall, Mrs. L. Loew, Mrs. Hiram Calkins, Mrs. R. A. Storrs, Mrs. R. Reisig, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. E. Hutchings, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and many others.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Vickers presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade for the passage of a Marine Apprentice law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS ELECT.

Mr. Stewart presented the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, as Senators elect from the State of Georgia, which were read, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia to these men to act as Senators. The manner of the election of Senators, and the manner of authenticating the fact to the Senate, was prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument, or in any act of Congress, authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man a Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the papers when the parties were elected, nor was their election certified to by the President of the State Senate, as required by the law. He thought the papers ought not to be received.

Mr. Pomeroy said the Constitution required each House to judge of the qualifications and election of its members; therefore he favored the reference to the Committee, so that the facts might be investigated.

Mr. Stewart remarked that if the credentials were not valid the fact would be shown upon investigation, which was now asked for.

Mr. Drake said his objection was based upon the fact that they were not credentials in the sense of the Constitution and the laws, but were commissions from a party not authorized to issue them.

Mr. Pomeroy said that in the case of the impeachment of a Senator from Tennessee, some years ago, a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Senate was sustained by that body on the ground that a Senator was not an officer of the United States, but of the States.

Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to withdraw the papers for the present, in order to permit the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) to address the Senate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue mortgage bonds, with an amendment providing the Company may make good deficiencies in its land grants arising from the previous disposition of lands along its line, by taking in equal quantity with an additional limit of ten miles.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a bill providing for the disposition of various useless military reservations; also, the House joint resolution authorizing the sale of certain land at Springfield, Mass.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Schurz, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported without amendment the bill introduced by himself last December to reform the civil service of the United States.

It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a civil service Board of nine Commissioners, who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service, and examine applicants for such positions, excepting Judges and Clerks of the United States Courts, members of the Cabinet, Ministers to foreign countries and the officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and hereafter all other appointments of civil officers shall be made from persons who have been found duly qualified under the regulations established by this Board. Appointments by heads of Departments are to made in the order of seniority and merit. As thus established the Board may call to its assistance such officers of the Government and men of learning as it deems fit. Officers now in the civil service may be required by the President to submit to the test of examination, and if not found qualified shall be dismissed. Otherwise the present officers shall hold their positions for the term of five years from the date of their commissions. Officers appointed on the recommendation of the Board shall hold office for eight years; the members of the Board all to be appointed for twelve years, but of the first nine appointed three shall go out every four years. Their salaries are fixed at $6,000 per annum. Women shall be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment for all offices that they can fill equally well.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolutions of the New-York Legislature rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President—The fate of the Fifteenth Amendment does not depend upon the action or reaction of New-York. The formalities of its existence cannot now be aided by adding to the column of approving States the greatest State of all. The required States appear without turning towards New-York, and if futurity has a challenge for the proceedings of to-day, that challenge will not stand or fall because of the part New-York has taken in this constitutional assize. New-York ratified the amendment; a Legislature has assumed to unsay her ratification; and though the amendment would not be affected by a retraction, were retraction possible, still a question has been asked which deserves an answer. A doubt is raised in which New-York has concern of her own, and concern in common with all the States. It concerns New-York to know whether a transient partisan majority may snatch from her archives the completed record of her will touching a national ordinance of human rights. To see the question clearly, and to see it all, is to see the answer also. The ratification of a constitutional amendment is not the exercise of legislative power derived from the people of a State. It is a specific function derived entirely from the Constitution of the United States. This is its origin. What is its nature and extent? It is the option to do or not to do a given thing. It is the right to give consent; no more. Now, whence can come the other and different power to retract and cancel? We are told it may be deduced from the ethical principles and canons which maintain the right of parties, as well States as individuals, to retreat from imperfect agreements, to revoke assent to matters still in treaty. The argument is this: An amendment proposed by Congress becomes part of the Constitution only when approved by three-quarters of the States; its validity can result only from the agreement of a certain number of parties, and until this agreement has occurred, the amendment is but an unaccepted proposition, inoperative and inchoate. The argument embraces two errors: First, powers different in origin and nature are confounded; second, acts and subjects of action, unlike each other are treated as identical. Nations and men bargain and conduct ordinary transactions in virtue of natural right, or of powers aided or interpreted by natural right. Here we encounter a broad distinction. Natural right, nourished by intendments and fed by many springs, is absolute and general in its attributes; it extends to all contingencies whatsoever in which it has not been abridged by society, or relinquished by the party himself. Hence, a nation or an individual having a right to enter into an engagement with such terms and conditions as discretion may suggest, has a right also to halt and turn back in season, and it is always in season to halt until the other party has gained the right to object. But, in the case before us, the power from the beginning is wholly different. It is an artificial and limited power. It is a special function, delegated in few and restricted words. It is a chartered permission, an elective opportunity. Conferred by an enabling clause of the Constitution, it can draw to its aid nothing from other sources, and nothing of intendment even from its solitary source. Permission to alter the Constitution at all, is in derogation of the Constitution and of the common right which the Constitution embodies. Presumptions and intendments go, not with enabling provisions, but against them. Rules of interpretation established by reason and authority restrict rather than amplify ordinances like this. If, therefore, at one time more than at another, or if at any time the right exists to undo, or revoke, or rescind the ratification of a constitutional amendment, it must be found in the Constitution itself, either expressly laid down, or resulting necessarily from words which are laid down. It follows that instead of a case in which the right to retract depends upon the diligence of its exercise, we have a case in which there was no right to retract at any time; instead a case in which one party must retract before the other acquires a right to object, we have a case in which the right to retract was wanting from the beginning.

Having referred to the absence of analogy, either in scope or quality, between the general and inherent rights of parties to determine their own agreements, and the special and delegated elective right to ratify amendments of the Constitution, I ask whether analogy is not also wanting between the acts to be done, even when separated from the powers applicable to them? The alteration of the Constitution of the United States is not, in legal acceptation, a matter of contract between the parties to be bound. No State can originate an amendment or prevent its submission. All the States together cannot waive the ratification of three-fourths, after three-fourths have ratified. All the States together cannot at any stage aid or permit a single repenting State to revoke its ratification; and here we miss an indispensable element of a contract or treaty. The Constitution is not a league between States; it is not a compact between States; it is not even a scheme of government subsisting between States. It is a solemn wedlock of American people. That the States individually or in severalty, are not the parties to it, has been declared by the Supreme Court, affirmed by all departments of the Government, and established in war and in peace. This fact is the fetter which rebellion rose to break; this is the principle, made by the builders the head of the corner, which conspirators assembled, in Montgomery in March, 1861, to demolish. The preamble fabricated at Montgomery profaned the old text with the dogma now asserted by the Democracy of New-York. Here is the interpolation:

> "We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

There, appears the distinction; there is the hinge on which the argument of a partnership of States must turn. The process of changing the Constitution is characteristic and distinctive. It is something existing root and branch wholly in the Constitution. It resides only within the limits of these words:

> "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

The ratification here authorized is in form the act of the States. There are two "modes of ratification." The Legislatures may be authorized to record the decisions of the people of the States, or, ignoring the Legislatures altogether, Congress may require the people of the States to utter their voice through conventions. In either case the act is the act of the people of the States themselves. Legislatures in the one case, and conventions in the other, are only special agents for a defined and limited purpose.

Suppose, in submitting the Fifteenth Amendment, Congress had, in the phrase of the Constitution, "proposed" conventions as the "mode" in which the people of the States should pronounce their decisions, would the right to retract have been asserted then? It could, of course, have been asserted then as well as now; but the baldness of the assertion would then have been more easily perceived. The fallacy of the argument is brought into bold relief when we apply it to conventions, because the case is no longer beclouded by the general powers and practices which pertain to Legislatures. Suppose, at the election which brought out the immense poll of 1868, New-York had chosen a convention to act upon the Fifteenth Amendment, and the convention had ratified the Amendment and dissolved; could it be argued that afterwards, at will, another convention could have been chosen and the ratification annulled? Yet such a proceeding would have had at least the merit of disclosing its purpose and informing the electors of the importance of participating in the election; whereas the choice of a Legislature, being a regularly recurring event, no man could know that a purpose to retract a past ratification lurked among the partisan plots of an ordinary political canvass. If we weigh the words of the Constitution as they were weighed by those who selected and employed them, we shall find in the article in question emphatic expression of the final and conclusive nature of the function designed to be intrusted to the States in deciding upon proposed amendments. What is the thing to be done by the States? It is not to concur, or assent, or approve, but to "ratify." Ratify, as its derivation teaches us, means to make fixed, to establish, to settle. The word in its general sense was appropriate at several points in the Constitution. It might have been applied to treaties, for example, but it was employed only in regard to the establishment of the Constitution itself, and of amendments to the Constitution. Comparing the term with any similar one employed, it is the highest in its significance of finality to be found in the Constitution, or, indeed, in our language. The history of the Fifteenth Amendment confronts us with a query which seems to be thought of commanding influence upon the present inquiry. May a Legislature, as in Ohio, ratify after a preceding Legislature has refused to ratify, a constitutional amendment? This question is asked as if it were an equivalent question. It is propounded as if the same argument which denies the right to retract a ratification, must deny the right to ratify when ratification has been once refused. Is not this clearly unsound? The only act allowed by the Constitution is ratification. To do or not to do this act is the whole latitude. A refusal to ratify is only an omission to ratify. A Legislature may in affirmative words denounce a proposed amendment as unwise, flagitious, unfit, but the legal import of all this, no matter how oft repeated, is only an omission to ratify. It can be nothing more. The question, then, is whether the people of a State lose the right to ratify, by not availing themselves of the right at once or at first. The distinction is palpable. The difference would be absolute even if the subject were one merely in the nature of a contract or treaty. Was it ever heard that the fact that a nation refused at one time to make a treaty, concluded the right to make it afterwards? Yet when we reverse the illustration it fails; a Government having once made a treaty cannot at pleasure annul it, though a Government not having made a treaty may at pleasure make it. One may refuse to marry, and no matter how often he refuses, still he may marry. But one who has married cannot at pleasure undo the act, though he may change his mind. Marrying and unmarrying are different proceedings. So are ratifying and unratifying constitutional amendments. The whole truth lies in the statement that the Constitution does give the power to ratify and does not give the power to cancel a ratification. The submission of amendments by Congress is not the exercise of legislative power; the determination of the fact that three-quarters of the States have ratified an amendment, cannot be made by Congress in virtue of legislative power. On the contrary, the whole right and authority in the case begins and ends with the fifth article of the Constitution. The Supreme Court illustrated this position in Hollingsworth *vs.* Virginia, 3 Dallas, page 378. If the lax and capricious views now professed by partisans are tenable, Congress would have the right to retract its action also. The Congress, being one of the actors, one of the contracting parties in arranging changes of the Constitution, could avail itself of the power to revoke, if such a power indeed exists for the States.

Mr. President, I cannot remember with unmingled regret that this unworthy fling at a poor and suffering race has come from the great and patriotic State whose honor and interests are so dear to me. The proceeding was appropriate, if it was not fit. It continues, if it does not complete, that masquerade of proscription, violence and wrong in which a political party in New-York has moved for years. When emancipation was proclaimed, the charioteers of Democracy plied whip and spur to trample down all who would allow black men even to fight or to work under the flag of the nation. The guides of the party taught their followers that the colored people of the South, if their chains were broken, would sweep like a black wave over the North. The masses were told that the liberated negro population would rush to the North to compete with white labor and cheapen its wages. Wantonness and infatuation ruled the hour. Drugged with error and maddened with passion, men and women were led from meetings to mobs; from a dance of faction to a dance of death. In the City of New-York, duped and imbruted thousands rioted in blood—the blade, the bullet and the cup did each its work, and the torch sent up from the Christian soil of that imperial City the smoke of a burning orphan asylum to tell in heaven of the inhuman bigotry, the horrible barbarity of man. Emancipation prevailed, the uplifted banners of oppression and revolt went down, and the nation's flag waved safe conduct to black and white alike, from Mexico to British America. But no dark-browed procession pants for the snows and frosty breezes of the North. The negro remains by the grave of his fathers, and climate, zone and history pile condemnations upon the deeds done in New-York at the bloody assizes of the Democratic party. In the midst of New-York's four million people, abide a dwindling few against whom the way to the ballot box has long been barred. The bar has now been thrown down, and the fastidious Democracy recoils from admitting to political rights men whose skins washing does not whiten. The objection, we are told, is that ignorance will be introduced into the ballot box and the suffrage will be cheapened and degraded! Is not that a masquerade where managers of modern Democracy appear as the champions of an uncontaminated and immaculate ballot? How will history christen the occasion on which the chiefs of the Society of Tammany assume the roll of defenders of the ballot box against ignorance and vice? Such a proceeding cannot be a drama; grim enough for tragedy, it would be hooted as ironical; too grotesque for comedy, it would be hissed as an extravagance. Sextus as a vestal virgin; Shylock as a philanthropist, Satan as a reformer, wolves as shepherds! If these personations be not easy and natural, what shall be said when the managers of the Democratic organization in the City of New-York, personify the purity and preservation of elections? The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits no impartial qualification of voters which any State may adopt; it strikes only at the arbitrary exclusion based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It will give the ballot in the State of New-York to seven or eight thousand men. These few will be endowed with political rights amid the scowls of multitudes. Some of them may be ignorant and debased, but not one is less deserving of a vote or of respect, than those who themselves, depraved, have been organizers and architects of depravity. This is a truth for which the Constitution is a fitting place—for which the birthday of Washington is a fitting time.

Mr. Davis delivered an argument to show that the power to reject a constitutional amendment existed in the State by implication as a necessary consequence of the power to ratify. He charged that the dominant party had secured the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment through the medium of partisan Legislatures and by preventing an expression by the people upon it.

Mr. Pomeroy moved, as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now—at 2 o'clock—adjourn. The motion was carried and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee of Elections, so as to make the whole number fifteen: Braman, Kerr, McCrary and Potter.

Mr. Braman was excused from service on the Committee of Elections, and Mr. Hale was appointed in his place.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Sargent—For relief from the oppressive burdens imposed on distillation from fruit.

By Mr. Moore, of New-Jersey—From citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other citizens, for protection of commerce from State and municipal exactions, and to foster American shipbuilding.

By Mr. Barnum—Of importers and consumers of wrought-iron flues and tubes, for reduction of duty thereon.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the homestead law to the children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the charges against Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama, reported that there was not sufficient evidence in support of the charge and specifications on which to impeach him, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

Mr. Eldridge asked leave to submit a minority report on behalf of himself and Mr. Kerr, but Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. Meyers, from the Conference Committee on the Special Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to fix the appropriation at two millions. He explained that the bill as it passed the House gave a million for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and half a million for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Committee had agreed to increase the amount to a million and a half for construction, leaving still half a million for steam engineering. These sums were absolutely necessary to put in course of completion many vessels now undergoing repairs. Thousands of men, whose work was now suspended at the various yards, would again have employment. The report was adopted.

MR. MUNGEN'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, referred to a speech of Mr. Mungen's, published in the *Globe* of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and which reflected on Senator Sumner, and he offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Hon. William Mungen, a member of the House, did on the 19th inst. obtain unanimous consent of the House in Committee of the Whole, to print in the *Globe*, as if delivered in the House, a speech not otherwise delivered, and did therefore cause a speech to be so printed in the *Daily Globe* of the 20th inst., as if delivered in the House, and under its rules alleged to be of such a character as to be an abuse of the privilege so obtained, and a violation of the rules of the House. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether the said William Mungen, in causing the said speech to be printed as aforesaid, has not abused the privilege thus obtained, violated the rules of the House and deserved its censure, and that in the meantime the said speech be excluded from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Dawes remarked that this system of printing speeches not delivered had grown under the pressure of business and debate, and had its conveniences in some respects at first. Members in asking leave, very frequently had prefaced their request with a statement that it was either on some abstract subject or had not personal reference. Whether publicly stated or not, each member asked such permission, under the implied assurance that whatever he might have printed would not be in violation of the rules of the House, much less in violation of common decency. The speech referred to, he regarded as not only in violation of the rules by reflecting on a member of the Senate, but in violation of common decency. If it were allowed to pass unnoticed, it would be a disgrace to the House and a surrender of the *Globe*, to be a channel of personal abuse for the conveyance of matter which he would be indictable for at the common law for indecency.

Mr. Wood suggested that the House, before being called upon to vote on the resolution, should have the matter which is objected to, placed before it.

Mr. Dawes said he had purposely drawn the preamble and resolution so as to avoid incorporating in it the language, which he, himself, alleged to be too indecent to go into the *Globe*.

Mr. Cox thought the gentleman from Massachusetts was entitled to the thanks of the House for bringing before it the abuse of printing in the *Globe*, speeches that were not delivered in the House. It ought to be reformed so that the debate in the House should become real debate, and not mere written essays.

Mr. Mungen disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House or to be disrespectful to the Speaker, and he defied the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out any objectionable passage in his speech. He had read a sentence from the speech declaring that anything he should say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here as the representative of his constituents, and he demanded the right of free speech under the Constitution. He would not permit any one to attempt to deprive him of the right to discuss public questions. There was no foul or vulgar language in that speech. Was it a violation of the rules to quote from the classics or from Gibbon? If the remarks fitted the Senator let him wear them. He had authority in common report for saying— (Restraining himself.) But he would not say what he had been about to say; he might be called to order if he did. As to disgraceful scenes in the House, did the gentleman from Massachusetts forget the scene in the last Congress at the counting of the Presidential vote? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts recollect nothing about the castigation which Tristram Burgess gave to John Randolph, of Roanoke; that was New-England's authority, and he took it as an example for anything he might have said. Would this House gag him in discussing the doctrines of an impertinent lecturer, who was cramming his theories and his illogical damnable doctrines on the people of the North? Had he not the right to discuss them and to show their absurdity? When had the gentleman from Massachusetts become so fastidious? Why had he not called his colleagues to order when they were abusing President Johnson? He (Mr. Mungen) had spoken of our present gifted President, and he reiterated the assertion that he was a gifted President; but if he had violated the rules by saying so he would take it back. He assured the House that he had been respectful to it in that speech; but he would not allow some new rule of etiquette to forbid him criticising the sayings of a man who was eternally thrusting himself in the face of everybody with his impudence.

Mr. Dawes called Mr. Mungen to order. He did not think it proper to speak of the impudence of Senators.

Mr. Mungen—I speak of him not as a Senator, but as a public lecturer. I take issue with the gentleman on that point, and I leave it to the House.

The Speaker—The Chair rules that the language is unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. Mungen—Very well, then, I will say that he is not impudent, if that will be more acceptable. [Laughter.]

This discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Garfield, Jones, of Kentucky, Voorhees, Farnsworth and Dawes, and then the resolution was agreed to.

ANOTHER PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Voorhees, rising to a personal explanation, referred to an insinuation in Mr. Benton's speech of Saturday last, coupling him with the Knights of the Golden Circle, and indignantly denied all connection with secret political organizations.

TAXATION OF FRUIT DISTILLATION.

Mr. Sargent asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for the taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of the capacity and per diem tax, and of regulations not properly applicable thereto.

Mr. McCarthy objected.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Swann moved to adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday. Rejected—yeas 70, nays 103.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Arnell last Saturday appropriating $14,500 for the Bureau of Education elicited quite a lengthy and at times amusing discussion.

Finally Mr. Dawes was compelled to move that the Committee rise in order that he might move in the House to close debate. The Committee accordingly rose, and the House, having closed the debate on all items under the head of Department of the Interior, again went into Committee, and the amendment was agreed to.

In the discussion of an amendment as to clerks in the departments, Mr. Beck asserted that a lawyer has actually to go through twenty-one stages, and confer with as many clerks, in collecting a judgment of the Court of Claims. After thirty-two pages of the bill were disposed of, the Committee rose.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

New-Jersey Railroad Improvements.

The new branch of the New-Jersey Railroad, to run in a direct line from East Newark to the Market-street Depot in Newark, was opened to the public yesterday. It has been laid at an expense of $150,000, for the accommodation of through trains and those which are not compelled to pass the Centre-street Depot in Newark. It is admirably constructed, and is fitted up with the telegraph signal and other appliances against accident. The bridge which carries it over the Passaic River is a splendid iron structure, upon which a large amount of money and ingenuity have been expended. Its draw is one of the heaviest in the country, and weighs upwards of three hundred tons.

The line heretofore followed by them between the Market-street Depot and East Newark was not a direct, but a curved line, and considering the distance, a considerable amount of time will be saved to through passengers by the improvement.

ILLINOIS.

Crime in Chicago—Proposed Increase of State Legislature—Women Suffrage Convention—Temperance—The Religious Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

Since I last wrote we have had unusually dull times in this city. Even the roughs seem to have somewhat subsided since our Recorder gave their associates such a handling at the close of the January Term. It is to be hoped that the severe sentences which were bestowed upon the forty-one who were convicted at that term, will have a tendency to give us some security. But the gang is not wholly broken up or frightened, as we have had a few outrages of a bloody character since. But it is evident that the most expert and dangerous members of the fraternity are at Joliet. It would appear that last Fall there was a general concentration of desperate characters in Chicago from all sections of the country, knowing that a large portion of our Police force had been taken from the associates of thieves and robbers, they anticipated entire impunity in their operations here.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention is making some progress. It is proposed, by the Legislative article, to increase the Senate from twenty-five to fifty-one members and the House from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty-three. The increase is based upon the theory that the larger the body the less danger of its being corrupted. But this is contrary to the experience of old stagers. We heard "Kit" Morgan, of Cayuga County, who was one of the most successful lobbyists that in the olden time ever besieged a Legislature, say that he would much rather attempt to carry a measure through the House than through the Senate, as the individual responsibility was greater among a small membership than when distributed over a larger number. And this is a philosophical view of human nature as it exists in our Legislative bodies. The Convention proposes to bind the legislative department with stringent restrictions as to what it may do. In this way, many of the abuses of the present system will be provided against, but in a great many instances the law will be capable of evasion. Our present Constitution provides that members of the Legislature shall receive but $2 a day, but at the last session they voted themselves perquisites to the extent of over $10, besides allowing the State Printers to steal over $100,000 out of the public treasury.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A State Woman's Suffrage Convention was held at Springfield last week, the outlines of which have undoubtedly reached you ere this. It was intended to influence the Convention, but was not calculated to do much in that direction. I do not believe the movement is as strong in this State as it was a year ago. There is something in the leaders and the leading that does not favorably impress the public mind. It is possible that a clause involving woman suffrage will be submitted to a vote of the people; but even this is not so certain as it was a month ago; that is, I mean that the prospect does not appear so good. The fact is, a large majority, I judge, of our women do not favor the measure. They do not look upon voting as such a high privilege, and are doubtful as to the effect of mingling in politics upon their sex. They see that it demoralizes men, and infer that a like result would be produced upon women. And so they plant themselves upon a conservative position, and are waiting to be convinced.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of temperance are preparing for a monster meeting at Farwell Hall, on the evening of the 22d, in accordance with the recommendation of the Congressional Temperance Society. The object at which they are directly aiming is the closing of the saloons on Sunday, 2,000 of which are kept open in violation of the Municipal and State laws. They are also moving in the interior. A large Convention was held at Sandwich, De Kalb County, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The agitation is kept up with vigor in all parts of the State, mainly by the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. The churches are taking hold of the matter, and the religious Press are giving the question more attention through their columns.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Speaking of the religious Press reminds me that we are soon to have an important addition. An organ of the United Presbyterians will be ushered into existence about the 1st of March. It is to be called the *Interior*, and Rev. Arthur Swazey, late of the Third (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, is to be the editor-in-chief, having resigned his pastorate for that purpose. Our religious papers are ably conducted, most of them, and well sustained. The oldest is the *Standard*, Baptist, with a circulation of 18,000; the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Methodist, is next in order of time, circulation, 20,000; then the *New Covenant*, Universalist, circulation, 8,000; the *Western Churchman*, Episcopal, circulation, 4,000; the *Advance*, Congregationalist, circulation, 14,000; the *Christian Freeman*, Freewill Baptist, circulation, 4,000.

VARIOUS THINGS.

The origin of the Cardiff giant is now definitely settled. He was manufactured from a block of Fort Dodge gypsum, in a barn near Lincoln Park, in this city, by a couple of German sculptors. This fact they certify to, and offer to verify it on oath, if required. And yet, in face of this, a copy of the giant is advertised on exhibition here.....The Commissioners have ascertained the cost of the land for the two parks and the accompanying boulevards in the south division of the city. The largest part, however, is some four miles beyond the southern limits of the city, in the town of Hyde Park. The whole cost is $1,865,000, and the assessment is to be spread over the territory from the river southward and into the towns of Lake and Hyde Park. And this is only for the bare prairie and swamp whereon and wherein to construct parks. Our citizens are in for $10,000,000 before anything like your Central can be achieved....The Chicago Government building is to be remodeled at an expense of $30,000, so as to accommodate the anticipated increase of business in the Customs Department when we become a port of entry. Our merchants sold nearly $90,000,000 foreign goods last year, which we expect to import direct when the new measure goes into effect, and thus increase the receipts of revenue from this source from the $1,000,000 of last year to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. Real estate is comparatively active, the sales last week reaching $750,000. There is not, however, much speculative feeling, the money market being too close for that....General business has not yet begun to move, although the money market is reported easier. Trade with the country is dull, but everybody seems to be preparing for a heavy business on the opening of Spring. The weather is fine, and outdoor work on buildings has been suspended but a few days this Winter.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

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Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—The only harmless and reliable remedy known to science exclusively adapted for removing these brown discolorations from the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DIED.

BEARDSLEY.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 20, S. Frederica, widow of Lucius T. Beardsley, and daughter of the late John A. Snyder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BERGEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, Cornelius M. Bergen, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Gilbert Wright, at Flushing, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, James B., eldest son of C. B. Camp, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 96 Columbia-st., corner Pineapple.

☞ New-Haven and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the City of San Francisco, Henry Center, second son of E. Mary and the late Edward C. Center, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at New-Brighton, S. I., Mr. John Gardner, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 74th year of his age.

HASCALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, Ellen M., wife of Bailey Hascall, aged 28 years.

The remains will be taken to Malone for interment this afternoon.

HORN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, Margaret Horn, aged 84 years, wife of the late Matthew Horn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Oakley sts., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. Mary Hobby, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of John Brooks, No. 81 5th-av., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken by the 11½ A. M. train to Greenwich for interment.

JENNINGS.—On Monday, Feb. 21, Ida, the eldest daughter of Stephen O. and Susan O. Jennings, aged 23 years.

Services will take place at the residence of her parents, at Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. Her remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10½, and return at 3½ o'clock.

LOOMIS.—At Melrose, on Saturday evening, Feb. 19, Charles G. Loomis, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, John V. D. Loomis, Prospect-st., Melrose, at 12½ P. M., on Wednesday, 23d inst. Carriages will be at station on arrival of 11¼ A. M. (Harlem) train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

McNEILL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, Elizabeth, wife of Charles McNeill, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 124 East 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

SAVAGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, Louisa, wife of Andrew D. Savage, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 West 13th-st.

SLINGERLAND.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 21, of disease of the heart, John V. B. Slingerland, of Battle Creek, Mich.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his brother's, Pompton Plains, N. J., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STAYNER.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 21, Sarah A., wife of Henry Stayner.

Funeral service at St. James' Church, New-London, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M. Friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, George H. Stayner, are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, Henry J. Williams, son of the late Samuel T. Williams, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 106 West 50th-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Chas. S. Weeks, aged 46 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 128 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Rye, N. Y., for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday, Feb. 21, Mrs. Charlotte D. Williamson, daughter of the late Thomas Salter, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 32 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

In this climate a vast number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow, furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, disorder of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costiveness at some times, and diarrhœa at others, slight fevers towards evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the appearances of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmonary consumption that one of these disorders is often mistaken for the other. It is a common mistake to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only with calomel; but this remedy is generally worse than the disease, for they who once submit to a "course of mercury" may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterwards. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, a purely vegetable compound, answer every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderful that many who have witnessed the cures performed by them erroneously reported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Dr. SCHENCK made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia, that the MANDRAKE PILLS contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit is published in Dr. SCHENCK'S pamphlet. Dr. SCHENCK pledges himself that these MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any case of liver complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them of the highest respectability, are kept on file.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 3 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES AND MANTEL SETS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire, or the lofts separately.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

MERCHANTS' FREE TRADE MEETING.—There will be a free trade meeting of merchants at the hall of the Open Board of Brokers, No. 16 Broad-st., TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and other distinguished citizens of New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, Tuesday and Wednesday, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:25; F and G, 8:05.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.
VOL. 2, NO. 3, FOR MARCH, READY ON SATURDAY.

Consists of articles selected and matter condensed from all the engineering, scientific serial publications of Europe and America.

Few active engineers or artisans can take all or most of professional periodicals; none can afford the time to wade through the columns of the whole scientific Press to get at the really important news, information and opinions.

The object of this Magazine is to present within limits of space and cost that all can afford, the cream of not less than fifty engineering, mechanical, chemical and metallurgical publications. The French and German magazines will be largely translated. Papers and discussions before societies will be condensed. Professional news from all sources will be compiled at length. Illustrations will be freely given in each number, and occasionally a full-page engraving of some important subject.

With our first issue for this year we have increased the size of the Magazine by sixteen pages of additional matter to each number, making two large octavo volumes of nearly 700 pages each, and no labor or expense will be spared in the future to make the Magazine as acceptable to its readers as it has been for the past year; and we trust that the experience and increased facilities at our command will make it still more so.

112 pages, large 8vo, monthly. Price $5 a year in advance; single copies 50 cents.

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons commencing their subscriptions with the second year, and who are desirous of possessing the work from its commencement, will be supplied with Volume I., neatly bound in cloth, for $5, sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NOTICE TO CLUBS.—An extra copy will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $5 each, sent in one remittance.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher, Importer and Bookseller,
Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren-st., New-York.

CANADA.

Oil and Salt Wells of the Dominion—Their Condition and Value—Some Interesting Facts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

Great as were the supposed natural resources of Canada, it was not without causing the greatest surprise that the discovery of coal oil in the western section of Ontario was announced. It had been known for a long time that the Indians claimed to have found something resembling oil in the County of Lambton, but no faith was placed in the statement until accident forced the belief on the public mind that there was petroleum in abundance, in at least two townships of the county alluded to, and an actual test revealed the fact more strongly. The discovery soon had the effect of stimulating enterprise in the oil district, and speculation prevailed to such an extent that villages sprang up like magic, while numbers of persons of a speculative turn flocked in from all quarters. The chief points of attraction were Petrolia, Oil Springs, and Bothwell, and there the busy hum of human industry was heard on every side; oil lands were sold at fabulous prices, companies were organized to operate wells, and nothing appeared to be of the slightest consequence to the anxious crowd, except the development of the oil regions. The idea got abroad that wealth fairly poured into the laps of all who had anything to do with the oil business, and thus people were deluded into the notion that to simply touch it was to be made rich. Hundreds, nay thousands, made money, it is true; they speculated in lands, or they took stock in companies which paid well for a time. Wealth was really amassed by many in a marvelously short time; but good fortune did not smile very long, for the crash came, and a terrible one it was to most who had gone largely into speculation. The excitement caused by the oil discovery was not confined to the district where it was made, for boring was tried in every section of the country, and the whole Province was alive with prospecting, hardly a nook or corner being passed by the enthusiastic oil searchers, who seemed to imagine that they had only to bore anywhere and oil would gush out at will.

It was no easy matter to check the tide of wild and reckless speculation that had set in, and which threatened to engulf all in one common ruin; but the excitement had its day, and a subsidence came even sooner than the most cautious could have anticipated. Just when it was at its height the Fenian troubles began, and the descent upon the Province was made the excuse for seizing upon the opportunity to abandon the operations which had been entered on so extensively at different points. Gradually the army of speculators disappeared, the wells were stopped, and in a short time complete stagnation prevailed throughout the district. The villages became desolate, and the houses tenantless; the oil business was now a byword and a reproach, for it was held that the basest of trickery and deception had led to the disaster. In this position matters remained until within a year or so past, when some of those who ventured their all began to see that a chance was afforded them of doing something to retrieve the lost reputation of the oil country, at the same time that there was also a prospect of turning the deserted wells to a good account; and in this view they were not altogether mistaken. Steps were accordingly taken to recommence operations, Petrolia being selected as the place most likely to be the best. Although the most productive part of the oil regions from the first, Petrolia was in a measure abandoned through a feeling of jealousy on the part of some who had a larger interest in the two rival villages of Oil Springs and Bothwell, both of which grew rapidly, and gave promise of becoming large-sized towns if the oil business had continued to be successful.

The failure of the speculation, however, rendered them of very little account, and like Petrolia, they were almost deserted. The last mentioned place, on the revival of the enterprise, became one of the most important points in the whole of the western section of the Province, and is now regarded as vastly better than it formerly was, even when the oil fever was at its greatest height. Being in the centre of the oil regions, and surrounded by upwards of three hundred wells, there can be little doubt that its prosperity is insured if the business succeeds. It is easily reached by rail, a branch of the Great Western Railway running to it from Wyoming on the London and Sarnia branch of that line. The village is by no means either picturesque or inviting; it is in the very heart of the forest, and can only be approached from the different points by the worst of roads. A visit would be sufficient to convince any one of the great abundance of petroleum, for it abounds everywhere, and sends out an odor that becomes disagreeable long before the spot is reached. Even in the very driest Summer weather the ditches by the road sides are filled with the oily stuff, and it is not the pleasantest walking where it is oozing out of the ground at almost every step. The business of the district is now very large, and constantly increasing. Some of the wells are operated almost constantly, throwing up streams which indicate an inexhaustible supply. The crude oil has been selling at $1 40 to $1 50, in gold, per barrel, and the refined at 23 cents per gallon on the spot. The calculation is that the crude yields from sixty to eighty per cent. of pure oil. At this rate refining will bring a handsome return to those engaged in it. A large still, capable of holding two thousand gallons of crude oil at once has been in operation at Petrolia for some time, and it is now doing an immense business. Several refineries have been established in various parts of the country, and they are all doing well. One was erected a short time since at Dundas on a large scale, and started with a capital of $20,000, which will shortly be doubled, and the Ontario Carbon Oil Company have started another at Hamilton, which manufactures solely for the New-York market. Several oil men from Pennsylvania have recently come over, and are operating extensively at Petrolia. They appear to be well pleased with the prospects, and consider the advantages greater than they enjoyed in the Pennsylvania oil regions. It is reported that a combination has been formed by the New-York operators in oil to prevent the sale of Canadian oil in the United States, and the report has produced an unfavorable effect; but very few regard the statement as anything more than a ruse on the part of the dealers on this side.

Thus far the attempt to resuscitate the oil business in Canada has been more successful than was anticipated, and there are persons sanguine enough to believe that it will ultimately prove as extensive and as profitable as formerly; but there is reason to fear the hope will not be realized, inasmuch as the business can never be so profitable again as it was. Various means have been tried, but in vain, to keep up the price of oil. A prominent gentleman of Chicago had an entire monopoly of the oil for a year, having entered into arrangements with the manufacturers, paying them a certain sum each for closing their refineries. The object, that of getting up the price, failed, and the monopolist was poorer for the operation by a great deal. From the failure of the attempted monopoly dates the first effort to renew the business which now gives such promise of becoming a real and substantial success in the estimation of very many.

Some five or six years ago the discovery of salt was made in the vicinity of Goderich, a rising town located on the bank of the Maitland River, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad. The discovery was made by a company who were boring for oil. Failing to strike oil, to their no small surprise they came upon a salt bed, and were well enough pleased at finding what they considered a more valuable product, for they immediately set to work to establish salt works. The well being put in operation at a depth of somewhere about a thousand feet, a steady stream of brine was pumped, which yielded ninety per cent. of pure salt, and that is the yield of nearly all the wells, which is considered the largest ever known. The proximity of the Saginaw salt district, it was thought at one time, would be a bar to the successful working of salt wells at Goderich, but time has shown that this was a mistake. The first well paid handsome dividends to its shareholders, about fifteen per cent.; but very soon the spirit of enterprise began to show itself, and a monopoly was prevented. Wells were multiplied with great rapidity, until it was found that the district for miles was underlaid with salt, the bed extending to Clinton, a distance of twelve miles from Goderich, and there also the manufacture is now being successfully carried on. The increase of wells, however, led to a depression in the business, and this was attributed to everything but the right cause. The supply was so much greater than the demand, that the manufacturers uttered loud complaints, and finally called upon the Government and the Legislature to assist them, by way of protecting the native against the foreign article. Instead of the Saginaw salt coming in competition, the most was to be feared from another quarter, for the salt makers of the State of New-York came in the way. It had been represented that they had State protection in the shape of a bounty paid to them for every barrel manufactured. At all events the salt was sent over to Canada, and sold lower here than in Buffalo, and at a price with which our salt makers declared they could not compete. Thus far the Government have been deaf to the appeals for protection, and while its promoters are still engaged in trying to induce the Government to concede their demands, it is announced that the prospects of the salt manufacturers have been wonderfully enhanced of late. An English company has been organized to work some of the wells, and the inhabitants of Goderich are just now in excellent humor with themselves, as might naturally be supposed when everything looks so well.

Salt has been obtained for more than a quarter of a century in the neighborhood of Hamilton, but by the slow process of taking it from the open springs, and which at best was a coarse article. There can be no question that the Goderich salt will prove an invaluable boon to the country. One well is capable of producing fifty barrels per day; but that is not the average of all the wells, some of them producing much less than that quantity. The quality of the article has probably never been equaled, but it may be questioned if it is the most suitable for packing purposes, the great bulk of the salt being used in that way. The imposition of a duty on salt by our Government would not do the Canadian manufacturer much good, except, perhaps, to drive out the foreign article, which our salt-makers dread so much just now, because he is not in a position to take advantage of the United States market even were it thrown open to him. Does it not appear strange that the United States salt maker should continue to undersell the Canadian manufacturer in his own market? Of course we are told that the cause of the inability of the latter to compete with his foreign rival is that the business has not been sufficiently developed to give him the advantage of selling at as low prices as the imported article is offered at. As the facilities increase he will doubtless be better able to meet competition, and it is an encouraging fact that the Goderich salt business has greatly improved during the past few months. As a proof of the interest taken in the development of the salt district, it may be mentioned that nearly every member of the Provincial Legislature signed the Petition to the Dominion Parliament asking for the imposition of a duty on foreign salt. It is questionable, nevertheless, if the Government will be induced to give the protection that will be asked for in the present session of Parliament.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

The battle of the gas lamps continues to rage in the Common Council. The letter of Street Commissioner FUREY, in reply to certain allegations made by Alderman WHITING, of the Twentieth Ward, was read, in spite of the protests of the latter, at the meeting on Monday evening. After a lengthy rejoinder by Alderman WHITING it was moved by Alderman CLANCY, and unanimously adopted, "that the Street Commissioner's communication be printed in the minutes and referred to the Assessment Committee for investigation; and that the Alderman of the Twentieth Ward appear before that Committee and submit to them the facts in his possession in regard to the matter."

At the same meeting a letter was read from the Mayor, vetoing an appropriation of $250 for the expenses of the Aldermanic deputation to Albany; also, a sum of $90 for stationery to the Inspection of Buildings Bureau. With reference to the latter department, a resolution, by Alderman THORNE, "to have the act creating the office of Superintendent of Buildings repealed, and the duties of said office vested in the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn," was tabled.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although Tuesday is generally the busiest day of the week at the Exchange Salesroom, yesterday the brokers kept holiday, and no sales at all took place. To-day will be the active day of the week. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of several houses and lots in localities desirable for those wishing moderate-priced dwellings. Seven of these lots, with three and four story brick houses on the front and two-story brick houses on the rear, are situated on Twenty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. This kind of property generally yields a very good revenue. They will also sell the house and lots No. 136 Bank-street, Nos. 41 and 43 Christopher-street, Nos. 432 and 434 West Twenty-sixth-street, and two vacant lots on Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Other sales will be made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and JOHNSON & MILLER. The last-mentioned firm dispose of a large amount of property in Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE is offered for sale by

JOHN KAVANAGH,

Northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

A 4-STORY BRICK house on Sailors' Snug Harbor lease ground, in CLINTON-PLACE, near 5th-av., very desirable for investment, rented to May, 1871	$28,000
Also,	
A large house and lot in St. Mark's-place	34,000
Also,	
A 3-story brick in 22d-st., full front	35,000
Also,	
Two large full-sized houses, together, in 23d-st.	28,000
Also,	
3-story brick in 26th, 28th, 30th and 31st sts.	25,000
Also,	
Two English-basement brick, together, in West 32d-st.	26,500
Also,	
4-story brown in West 33d-st., extra large	30,000
Also,	
4-story English-basement brown in West 34th-st.	35,000
And	
3-story brown, near 5th-av. in 35th-st.	30,000
And	
A corner dwelling on 38th-st.	27,000
And	
4-story English-basement brown in 39th-st.	34,000
And	
4-story brown on West 42d-st.	35,000
And	
3-story brown on 43d-st.	28,500
And	
4-story brown on 45th-st.	32,000
And	
4-story brown on 46th-st.	33,000
And	
3-story brown on 47th-st.	28,000
And	
House and stable on 48th-st.	30,000
And	
Choice of 4-story brown on 48th-st., each	27,000
Several fine houses on Columbia College Grounds, from north side 47th to 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in some cases no profit charged	
And	
4-story brown on West 51st-st.	33,000
And	
4-story brown on West 52d-st.	35,000
And	
4-story brown on East 54th-st.	35,000
And	
4-story brown on West 56th-st.	38,500

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 123 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order, is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with Brown-stone trimmings, and private stable attached, No. 207 2d-av., southwest corner of 13th st., lot 26x119; the house is in perfect order, complete with extensive improvements and decorations, &c.; chandeliers, pier mirrors, &c. [illegible] per cent. of purchase money can remain. [illegible] apply to J. C. BAILEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVESANT [illegible] longing to the City [illegible] sent from the City [illegible] of ground is well calculated for a family of [illegible] or for some public building, or a hotel. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REMEMBER THAT JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at 12 o'clock THIS WEDNESDAY, the most magnificent Prospect Park lots ever offered either at public or private sale. The 9th-av. lots cannot be surpassed by any on the continent.

A BROWN-STONE DWELLING FOR sale very reasonably; three-story high-stoop, [illegible]

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NO. 169 6TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot is 25x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 22x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 80 William-st., New-York, and 43½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND Mansard roof brown-stone house, No. 135 President-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 48 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room on the fourth floor; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply next door (No. 137) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large four-story brick dwellinghouse, containing twenty rooms, with water in each; all modern improvements, finely frescoed and in complete order, and thoroughly furnished; will be rented as a private residence or first-class boarding house; possession in April. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Sole Agents, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THREE houses, price $23,000, mortgage $14,000, cash price; rented for $2,200; will exchange for New-York improved property; good house preferred. Inquire (principals only) of owners, BELL BROTHERS, No. 25 Union-square, (merchant tailors.)

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams-sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; also storage sheds covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., SITuated on France-st., (high ground, and one of the pleasantest streets in this beautiful town,) a commodious house, fully furnished; the house is substantially built, has ten rooms and is in excellent order, (renovated last year;) the grounds, 140 feet front by 300 feet deep, are shaded with large maples and other trees. The furniture is of black walnut and oak; carpets, velvet and Brussels; hair mattresses, &c. On the premises is an excellent well of water, a fine cistern; a barn with stables for four horses, (stable new.) Will be sold very low. Possession given any time. For further particulars, inquire of

W. F. ROGERS,
No. 16 Nassau-st., Vermilyee & Co.'s office.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 102 acres, situated half a mile from the village of New-Market, one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is all high and dry and in most excellent condition. The house is 26x35, extension 12x15, one and a half stories; is situated 75 feet from road, with a pleasant lawn, barn, cornhouse, &c. This farm is in the vicinity of good improvements; is within ten minutes' walk of churches, schools and stores, and is offered for sale at $150 per acre. Terms unusually easy—$2,000 cash; balance in three years.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN. —A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, grounds handsomely laid out, with fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and is in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. This is very desirable for a family residence, and is in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the county seat of the late Francis Burritt. This place is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, commands a picturesque and extended view of Long Island Sound, and for beauty of situation and surroundings, is believed to be unsurpassed by any place on the Long Island shore. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to JOHN P. COFFIN, Executor, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, 32x28, extension in rear, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn, &c.; price $3,000. Al house 26x30, extension 18x18, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn; price $2,200. Also 60 acres of land, half tillable, balance pasture land; price $6,000. The foregoing property is situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about an hour distant from New-York. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, farm of 75 acres on Long Island, near the Sound, with water connection; beautiful location; farm in the highest state of cultivation; modern house, with gas, &c., &c.; will be sold or exchanged with or without stock and farming implements at less than its value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, 22d to 26th inst., inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fruit farm of 37 acres, near Hudson River; good house, barns, hennery, stock, utensils and furniture; 96 miles from New-York; 1¼ miles from depot; location perfectly healthy; lovely views; good roads; near churches, schools, stores; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. A. WELCH, No. 40 Bank-st.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, NORTHERN NEW-Jersey Railroad—Country seat of 10 acres; modern house, 14 rooms and abundant closets; extensive outbuildings and farmer's cottage, garden and fruit trees; three acres in lawn; more land if desired. Photograph and particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Twenty-five miles from New-York, on Erie Railroad, two and a half miles from depot; twenty acres, one acre woods, good land; one and a half story house, fair outbuildings, well fenced, plenty fruit, running stream, good roads, good neighborhood, healthy location; $5,500. W. PHILLIPS, No. 341 West 19th-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 68 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a fine large house, gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden and fruit trees, fine well, &c., with two acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SHORT DIStance from the depot and overlooking the river, two newly built houses, one large and one small; will be sold much below their value; possession immediately. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st., N.Y.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale or exchange for house in Brooklyn—Snug place of eight acres, with good improvements, and convenient to landings, on North Shore, S. I.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, 229 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE house, two stories, six rooms, attic and cellar; also, a splendid lot on high ground; good neighborhood. Apply to S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 229 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THORNTON N. RODMAN—REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 43 Broadway, offers for rent—Store and apartments, No. 131 Waverley-place; have just been put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout; $900. Third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley-place, $600; store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley-place, possession May 1, $650. House and rear building, No. 45 Hudson-st., to lease for a term of years, $4,000. Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; beautiful brook and perfectly healthy, $800.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 83d and 84th sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 27 East 19th-st., to GEO. JONES.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¾ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 866 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WALL AND PINE-ST. OFFICES TO let.—Spacious and light offices in the marble-front building Nos. 59 and 61 Pine-st., communicating with No. 56 Wall-st. Apply to

R. D. McEWEN, No. 59 Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 13 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, a large two-story house and attic containing 12 rooms; the grounds, one-half acre, are beautifully laid out in garden and walks, and well stocked with shade and fruit trees; the location is within four minutes' walk of Rye depot. Apply to A. ENNIS, Rye, or H. W. QUIN, Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 44th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING APPROPRIATE for a private school, located between 6th and Lexington avs., and 25th and 42d sts. Address SCHOOL, No. 16 East 21st-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND GREENE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The two lots of land, situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store, in perfect order, on the corner, a three-story brick house adjoining on Grand-st., and two three-story brick houses on Greene-st. This property is one of the best business locations in the City, is opposite the elegant new stores of Appletons, and from the character of the improvements now contemplated will soon be required for wholesale business purposes. Lots together 50 feet 5 inches on Grand-st., by 96 feet 1¼ inches on Greene-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with brick factory thereon, known as Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B; building is four stories, 45.9x50 feet, with engine, boiler, &c.; on rear of lot is a two-story brick stable; plot 45.9 x92 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 60 WEST 46TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

WEST 46TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the south side of West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 60. The house is about 60 feet deep, contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; mirrors, cornices and chandeliers are sold with the house. Possession May 1, 1870. Lot 20x100.5 feet.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 437th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,123,842 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT

CENTRAL PARK BONDS,

due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1870.
RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 61 WALKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order,
ASHER T. MEYER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. George L. Willard, resigned. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¾ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅛	113⅜
Coupon, 1881	117⅞	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	114	114¼	10-40 Regis.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅛	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅛	114⅜	Gold	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅛	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

Offer to capitalists and other parties desirous of making investments the following line of desirable Southern securities:

New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds.
Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, ind. by State of Georgia.
Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 8 per cent. Consolidated bonds.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
Orange, Alexandria and Manassas First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with a cash capital of $10,000 to $15,000, to take an interest in an established lucrative business in a neighboring city. Address SELDEN, Box No. 116 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 328 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences the first day of every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, Pres. J. F. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

ASSETS........$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS......$139,034 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY	SPRING STRAW GOODS,	MACY
MACY	SPRING STYLES PARASOLS,	MACY
MACY	Now open at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

R. H. MACY.

MACY.	THREAD AND LLAMA LACE	MACY.
MACY.	SHAWLS, AT ONE-HALF THE	MACY.
MACY.	COST OF IMPORTATION.	MACY.
MACY.	WOVEN EDGE COLORED VEL-	MACY.
MACY.	VET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF	MACY.
MACY.	THE COST OF IMPORTATION.	MACY.
MACY.	14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.	MACY.

MACY		
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY

At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The special copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MINOT S. MORGAN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. M. S. MORGAN retiring by reason of ill health, M. C. MORGAN will sign for and settle all outstanding business.

MINOT S. MORGAN,
M. C. MORGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between CONRAD BOLLER and SEBASTIAN ROBERT, Jr., under the firm name of BOLLER & ROBERT, is this day dissolved. CONRAD BOLLER alone will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued under the firm name and style of CONRAD BOLLER, at No. 36 East 14th-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARKER & THEALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE BARKER is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE BARKER.
BENJ. F. THEALL.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.

NO. 24 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of JANES & ENTZ, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, Government and State securities, strictly on commission.

GEO. JANES, formerly of Janes, Kirtland & Co.
F. S. ENTZ, member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIAtion for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 604 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'n'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3 | Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Feb. 23 | INDIA...........March 12
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA.......March 19
EUROPA.........March 5 | ANGLIA........March 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGGS, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO STEAM LINE

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The regular Mail Steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which include board in the vessel while in the above ports. $160, gold.

Persons wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity.

Hotel accommodations at San Domingo City can be had at Monsieur Auguste's at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and San Domingo, gold. 80

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for $1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

GENTLEMEN:

The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, nine several resolutions hereunto annexed, which directs certain streets therein named to be paved with the Stow Foundation Pavement. The length of the streets to be paved, at about five dollars per square yard, seems to be altogether about two miles. Hitherto the Mayor returned, without his approval, a resolution similar to these now before him. The resolution previously returned authorised a paving of Maiden-lane. That latter resolution was, however, passed over (what is popularly or unpopularly called) the Mayor's veto. Since receiving the resolutions now annexed, the Mayor has caused inquiries to be made of the property holders in Maiden-lane concerning the Stow pavement already laid there, and they generally express themselves opposed to it, and this expression comes after they have carefully examined the manner in which it was laid down. The Mayor is assured that the said pavement in Maiden-lane is only sixty days old, but is already full of depressions, and that the arch of the street is so changed that water is liable to stand in pools. Indeed, the contractors seem to have abandoned the completion of their contract in that street. The Mayor is not informed whether one property holder on the line of the numerous streets embraced by the annexed resolutions has asked for these experimental pavements. On the contrary, the Mayor has before him very emphatic remonstrances against the pavement by property holders in the streets to be affected. If it be answered that there was an implied recommendation of this pavement in one of the messages of the Mayor, he begs leave unqualifiedly to withdraw it. Recent discussions regarding another pavement (also favorably spoken of in that message) would seem calculated to put us most carefully upon guard against rashly adopting any novel modes of pavements until they have been, to a small extent, well tested. It is a fortunate circumstance for the Mayor and Common Council that your honorable body did not act upon the recommendation of touching the Fisk Concrete Pavement. As your honorable body and the Mayor have been subjected to considerable criticism in regard to that experiment (and very deserved criticism if its premises and hypotheses had been correct) perhaps he may be pardoned in this connection a few observations respecting it. The Legislature, in May last (and several weeks before the Mayor's suggestions respecting that pavement,) authorized one of the City departments to use specifically the Fisk Concrete Pavement from Washington-square along the Fifth-avenue. The idea embraced by the authority seemed to be to provide a smooth roadway to the Central Park, and one noiseless to residents along the avenue. The Mayor believes it was favored by several wealthy property holders and residents on the avenue. The first contract made for concreting Fifth-avenue was from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, over the brow of the hill so well known to residents, and where the surfaces were exceedingly slippery to horses. It was intended, the Mayor understands, as in the nature of a preliminary experiment. None of the residents on the avenue, and no one of the newspapers, seemed to find fault with the idea of the experiment. No one seemed to individually criticise it, as the Mayor is credibly informed, while the concrete was being laid. Upon the contrary, the Mayor has personal knowledge of several applications having been made under supposition that he had direction over it at his office, (and he understands other applications were also made at the office of the department having charge of the work) from residents along the line of avenue, who asked that the pavement be extended in front of their respective houses. Accordingly, several weeks after the first pavement had been laid, another contract was made for the full extent of the avenue, and under the full belief (as the Street Commissioner seemed authorized to entertain) that it was desired by property holders. The Mayor is also credibly informed that no remonstrances or unfavorable criticisms were offered while the other sections of the pavement were being laid down. Undoubtedly the public (as well as the authorities having the pavement in charge) expected that it would be scientifically laid; and the Mayor calls attention to the fact that from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, the pavement seems to have been well laid, and is now in a fair roadway condition, especially as regards the block fronting Mr. Stewart's property. Let us remember that this was the first (or, if you please, the decoy) pavement. The remainder of the pavement was, however, such an utter failure (not to use a harsher word in an official paper) that nothing more need be said about it, except that the blunder has afforded a useful lesson, and one perhaps needed as a warning for the future. Nevertheless, the first section of the Fisk pavement continues defective in various essentials, and must shortly be taken away.

The amounts thus far paid for the pavement have been (extending from Washington-square to Forty-sixth-street, an extent of two miles) one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; and paid out of the ordinary yearly appropriation for street paving. The last payments were made in October last before the failure was apparent. Drafts for a sum still due have been withheld by the Comptroller and Mayor, under request from the Street Department. No bonds have been issued on account of the expenditure, as has been assumed in some quarters.

The Mayor has been informed by a foreign engineer, acquainted with Continental pavements, that had the best asphalt pavement used abroad been placed over an inelastic and smooth granite bed, like the Belgian pavement, and subjected to the immense travel of the Fifth-avenue, even that must have been speedily ground to pieces. It is unfortunate that the authorities ever tried the experiment. It is unfortunate also that during the process of the work no unfavorable criticism of it was suggested by the residents or public Press. Whether or not the "job" has been profitable to the contractors, the Mayor has no means of information. It has been insinuated, rather than responsibly charged, that the Mayor and Common Council were interested in what is called "that job." The Mayor has been assured by every member of the late and present Common Council that none of them had either knowledge of or connection with it. He affirms that he was not, and never expected to be, and is not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in it, in any form, manner or shape, directly or indirectly. And he is assured, and on due inquiry believes, that every City official connected with the contract or work can assert the same fact. After all, it is no novel error or blunder. Within the past few weeks the attention of the Mayor has been called to the following extract:

"Some years ago asphalt produced a regular industrial fever, and pavements were made in all directions in Paris and London, of any material that at all resembled it. Gas-tar, wood-tar, pitch, and all sorts of nastiness were ground up with stone, and laid down without proper preparation, the consequence of which was that a large number of failures took place, and asphalt pavements were very soon completely tabooed by all good architects." (Page 130 of *Parks, Promenades and Gardens*, by W. Robinson. London; John Murray, Albemarle-st., 1869.)

Therefore, in view of the utter failure of the Fifth-avenue pavement experiment, the Mayor earnestly urges upon the Common Council not to experiment, in any form, mode, direction or shape, upon the subject of patent pavements, whether of concrete or wood, but hereafter to put down upon the surface of the streets only narrow granite blocks, such as on Broadway, seem to afford sure footing to the horses, and to wear away evenly. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

FEB. 21, 1870.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 209 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 229 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK LANIGAN, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th December, 1869.
f9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or waiting alone; she is a competent young woman, and fully understands her business; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 444 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, soup and game; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 332 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; does plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; satisfactory reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 236 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 453 3d-av., near 31st-st. Ring third bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more engagements; understands trimming in the latest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 200 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family, and is a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations, one as good cook, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker and can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 60 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WAITress, and a very good servant, a situation; City or country; or will take chambermaid and waiting; has the best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and assist as housekeeper; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by an excellent servant; very obliging and a thorough laundress; French fluting; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a private family; no objection to a first-class boarding house; first-class cook in all its branches, bread, pastry, meats and poultry. Address COOK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended Protestant woman about 30; is an experienced nurse, excellent seamstress, and can cut, fit and operate on machine. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting; very respectable; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and a thorough cook; country or City; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; good baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 949 8th-av., corner 56th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, larding and boning; has no objections to assist with the washing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent lady's maid to go to Europe; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 313 East 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good recommendation. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as child's nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 West 46th-st., who will give her the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse, or will do general housework; good reference. Call for three days at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN A private family, work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITuation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking, and all kinds of sewing and operating on machine; City reference. No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl, a place for cooking, washing and ironing, general housework, or nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress a situation; understands French fluting, and has best City references. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 201 37th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT workwoman on ladies', children's and infants' clothes, would like the work of a few families by the day or week; has a sewing machine. Call all the week at No. 234 6th-av., in the store, near 15th-st.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 182 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., supplies first-class colored servants at the shortest notice, male and female, to fill every capacity.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN can servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand. International office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; a good driver and an excellent groom; has the best of City references from his last employers. Address J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as vegetable gardener; long experience in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; well recommended from his last employers. Address, for two days, J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in the country, and country only, as coachman and groom and to assist in gardening; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no children; understands both thoroughly; has best of reference. Can be seen at the office of M. Murtagh & Co., No. 8 Coenties-slip, or address THOMAS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; first-class references for honesty, sobriety and capability; five years in last place. Address H. G., at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as waiter in a private American family; good City reference. Call at No. 24 4th-st., east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man (no children,) understands the business in all its branches, viz., hot and cold grapery, hothouse and greenhouse plants, and the propagation of the same; also the raising of all kinds of fruit and vegetables; has lived four years with his present employer. Address J. J., Gardener, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and newly-married couple, the man as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, and the wife as waitress and chambermaid; both are willing to make themselves agreeable; have the best of references. Address for one week, L. K., No. 251 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address R. W., seed store, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and groom, or groom and general servant; thoroughly understands his business; has best reference from last employer. Address C. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man without family; has a full knowledge of the care of good stock; is a sober man and a safe driver; with City reference. Can be seen at the stable, No. 142 West 39th-st.; address H. L. D.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands his business under glass and out doors; improvement in keeping of grounds; highly recommended. Address F. B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies, under glass and out doors; can be highly recommended. Address J. S. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION IS desired by a married man; has no children; understands all the different branches of the business; has good references. Address N. R., No. 106 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, newly married, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; wife as cook and laundress; both have first-class reference. Call or address S. B., No. 9 John-st., in the seed store.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A PRACTICAL and experienced farmer (American) and wife; the man as farmer and manager; wife first-class dairy woman; best of recommendations. Address S. G. LEWIS, Box No. 468; Post-Office, Rondout, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands the business in all its departments; the best of City and country reference. Address P. K. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married, without family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, best recommendations. Address L. H. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman, married, without incumbrance, a situation as first-class City coachman and groom; best City reference from last employers. Call or address T. McKENZIE, No. 142 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; best City references. Apply at or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or gardener; has the best of reference; will be found civil and obliging. Address for two days C. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A DUTCHESS COUNTY farmer a situation as farmer, or would take a farm on shares. Call or address R. M., No. 240 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation as gardener; has nine years' experience in this country; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; first-class; several years' City reference. Address C. C., No. 227 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desire a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

A CLERKSHIP WANTED IN A bank or Insurance Company, by a young married man, who has been three years with one of the largest banks, to which he refers. Address W. X. Y., care of Nash & Cate, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Mutual Life Insurance, for a well-established company; liberal commissions paid to men of character and energy. Address the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; operator on Wheeler and Wilson machine; assist in light chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 42 West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED man, without incumbrance; must be first class, with good written recommendations. None other need apply at Albemarle Hotel, corner of Broadway and 24th-st., Room No. 46.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN IMPORTing house. One acquainted with white goods and embroideries, and having first-class references, may address WHITE GOODS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE; American, well bred and reliable. Apply to No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands dressmaking. Apply for two days, between 10 A. M. and 12 M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at 75 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WITH good reference. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 231 Sullivan-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, 50 small cars, (1½ yards, 3 feet 2 inches gauge,) 70 horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to
N. C. MUNSON,
Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the necessity for further rehearsals, the opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE will be postponed until FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

There will be NO PERFORMANCE THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 23.

Tickets purchased for Wednesday evening will be good for Friday's performance.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
GREAT COMBINATION.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS AMALIA JACKSON.
(From La Scala, Milan, Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and the Imperial Theatre, Rio de Janeiro.)
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
Will be produced Meyerbeer's masterwork,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with the following great cast:

Miss C. L. Kellogg, for the first time, as Alice; Miss Amalia Jackson, her first appearance, as Isabella; Mlle. Marie Sand as Helene, Sig. Lefranc as Robert, Sig. Lotti as Raimboldo, Sig. Susini as Bertram.
CONDUCTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.
Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The dashing Equestrienne,
Mlle. PAULINE HINDLEY.
The unequaled four-horse Rider,
ROBERT STICKNEY.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
and his infant son ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES.
MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
REPRESENTING
A TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, The Giant's Causeway, &c.

Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25 cents.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.

No. 743 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place. Being a perfect model of Robt. Houdin's in Paris.

HARTZ Grand entertainment of ancient and modern magic. Chickering's piano is used.	HARTZ EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.	Any of the tricks performed by M. HARTZ can be purchased at the Magical Repository.

Reserved Seats, $1; secured ten days in advance.

SAMUEL P. WARREN,

ORGANIST OF GRACE CHURCH,
will give his fifth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC,
at the ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at the music stores.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, to be had of the following members: A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; Louis Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; W. H. Guenther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 178 William-st.; Th. E. Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d-av.; Louis Kaemmerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; G. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Dr. E. Petzold, No. 227 East 53d-st.; E Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, No. 111 East 14th-st.; H. Uhl, N. Y. *Staats Zeitung*; J. Windmueller, German Savings Bank.

Entrance for members and invited guests on 14th-st. only.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels; would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address, with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts., two elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly. Family restaurant the best and cheapest in the City.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentleman, a suite of parlors, furnished, with all conveniences; gas, bath and fire; with or without board; a neat three-story high-stoop house; also, a second floor, furnished, at No. 131 West 29th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. Also an office to let to a dentist from 1st of May. Apply after 3 P. M. at No. 33 East 24th-st.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, at private house No. 319½ East 9th-st., near 2d-av.; small families or single gentlemen; board if desired; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, without board, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor; locality convenient to hotels. Apply at 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.
Claverack, N. Y.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—SUITES OF four rooms to let, furnished, to gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; hot and cold water.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BACK PARLOR OF an English basement house, No. 261 West 37th-st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway—To let, with board, large, handsome room, second floor, No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—VERY fine. No. 16 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD in a private French family; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to Hon. William H. Seward, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ANTHONY MILLER,
EDWARD WELCH,
JOHN MOORE,
HENRY WOLTMAN,
GEO. W. CREGIER,
Special Committee on part of Board of Aldermen.
LAWRENCE D. HILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
JAMES HEALEY,
JOHN GALVIN,
Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-law6mW*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE CLAIRvoyant powers have astonished the public both in Europe and the United States, is in New-York for a short time. Can be consulted from 10 till 9 at No. 1,256 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23,

Will be presented, second time this season, the beautiful play, by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
With elegant scenery, appointments, costumes and excellent cast.

Characters by Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Master CORMAC, Miss JENNY TIMONY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss FANNY GREENE, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, last time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 25, last time—WILD OATS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, last time,
OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, third time,
MASKS AND FACES.
On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 28,
will be produced
A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,
entitled
LOST AT SEA,
by Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and H. J. BYRON.

Incidental music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

New scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard and assistants.

New costumes by G. Flanery and Benschetten. New appointments by Mr. J. Timony. Novel mechanical effects by Mr. H. Butler, and a cast of characters, including:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. MILTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss JENNIE DAY, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
EIGHTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1.
Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
EULOGIZED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS.
APPLAUDED BY OVERFLOWING
AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
G. L. FOX, THE FAVORITE HAMLET,
supported by
A HIGHLY EFFICIENT COMPANY,

New and elaborate scenery, vocal and instrumental music, together with a host of auxiliaries.

SECURE YOUR SEATS (the box plan open at the theatre and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway) TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA DAME BLANCHE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, benefit of Mons. GIRREBEUCK, first tenor of the Theatre Francais, in Boiëldieu's famous comic opera, LA DAME BLANCHE, supported by Mme. Girrebeuck, Grand Orchestra and full chorus. Tickets at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Rullman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MME. LANARI'S GRAND FAREWELL concert will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th February, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., when she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss J. E. BALL, Contralto.
Mr. J. W. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. W. C. BECKETT, Baritone.
Miss HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN, Pianist.
Signor A. L. MORA, Organist.
Dr. W. BERGE, Conductor.

General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2. Tickets to be procured at the principal music stores.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 26.—First appearance in the concert room of the distinguished contralto,
MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A LADY DESIRES ANOTHER ENgagement, in a refined family, to finish young ladies in first-rate music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing and general education; she has traveled all over Europe; would not object to take entire charge of a widower's family; salary expected, $1,000. Address Mrs. S., care of L. Volkening, Esq., No. 22 South 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French and music, desires a room and board in exchange; best references. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 23, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,269.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,413, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,692.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 28,513, 14,336, 31,871, 13,162.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,258, 82,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.

By order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.................Manager and Treasurer
NEW-YORK JUBILANT.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
The nightly announcement,
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Universally indorsed by Press and public as the most GORGEOUS, most MAGNIFICENT, most ELABORATE and most WONDERFUL spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES.

63,000 persons have witnessed this EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION during the past two weeks, being the largest audiences ever assembled in any modern theatre or amphitheatre in AMERICA OR EUROPE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
SPECTACLE, BALLET, DRAMA,
OPERA, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE,
DRAMATIC, LYRIC, TERPSICHOREAN.
THE GREAT FRENCH BALLET.
DEVRENA'S
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., first
INNISFALLEN MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
FROU FROU.

This remarkable emotional comedy of contemporaneous society has commanded the universal approval of the Press and of the largest audiences of the season. Given with new music, new scenery, and with Miss Agnes Ethel, Kate Newton, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, G. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, W. Beekman, Geo. Jordan, and others in the cast.

MATINEE of FROU FROU, Saturday next at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2, LALLA ROOKH. OLIVIA and ROSA BAND.	Living Wild Animals, Chamber of Horrors. One Million Curiosities. Special, Next Monday, THE GOLDEN BUBBLE. Mr. Dominick Murray.	At 8, FAUST, LEAH and the Beautiful BLONDES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last nights of Miss FANNY HERRING.
FRENCH SPY. PEEP O'DAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Miss FANNY HERRING.
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN lectures on SUNDAY EVENING.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway. 720
Immense success of the new comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON as MARGUERITE.
FRENCH CLODHOPPER TROUPE.

LECTURES

A NEW LECTURE.

BY MR. JOHN BANVARD.

"What I Saw in Syria." Chapel of the University, Washington-square, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, for the benefit of the "Sisters of the Stranger." Tickets 50 cents.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.

Hon. I. S. DIEHL will deliver the third of his popular and instructive lectures at the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near Spring, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject—"The Sacred Mountains of Bible Lands, The Travels of St. Paul, and the Seven Lost Churches of Asia Minor."

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD will lecture on "Phil. Sheridan, and his famous Raid in the Shenandoah Valley," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, for the benefit of Centre-street Mission. Tickets for sale at all the principal music and book stores, and at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery;

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suites, in green reps, mahogany tete-a-tetes, black-walnut bookstands, crimson reps lambrekins, lace window curtains, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, extension table, &c.; chairs, mahogany lounges, cottage suites, carved black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, pillows, bolsters, mattresses, &c.; stair carpets and rods, china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT the private residence No. 228 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on WEDNESDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 228 West 37th-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture, parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, oilcloth, rosewood piano, brocatel and lace curtains, shades, bedroom suites, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, quilts, sheets, pillow cases, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—GRAND SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

On FRIDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., consisting of grand, square and upright PIANOS, by CHICKERING, BARMORE, BAUER & CO., NEWMAN, and other celebrated makers, and FIFTEEN ORGANS, by ALEXANDRE, OF PARIS, all to be sold without reserve, and can be seen as above on day before sale. Also, about twenty Sewing Machines.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

REYNOLDS CONVICTED.

His Crime Pronounced Murder in the First Degree.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Trial—The Evidence, Arguments, Charge and Verdict—The Death Sentence to be Pronounced to-day.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer convened yesterday morning to proceed with the trial of JOHN REYNOLDS, there was an agreeable prospect, which the event amply justified, that the day would not be marred by the scenes of semi-disorder in the Court room which had marked the previous day. The crowd then had been so dense without the bar that no one person could move without disturbing the entire mass, and Judge INGRAHAM, determined that the dignity and decorum of his tribunal should not be again outraged, gave orders that on yesterday no more should be admitted than could be comfortably seated, and the arrangements of the officers of the Court for carrying this order into effect were so admirable that it was literally executed. As a consequence, the session was noticeable for the excellent order and quiet that prevailed. The prisoner was equally contented in this decorous silence as in the comparative uproar of the preceding day. He sat, as before, near his counsel, and beside him one of those singular specimens of humanity known in this county as Deputy Sheriffs. The widow and orphans of the murdered man were again in attendance, but as they sat in the rear of the room behind the prisoner, and were not called into the foreground by the proceedings, there was no dramatic grouping of the assassin and his living victims. Thus calm, unimpassioned, seeking no extraneous aid, the law sought to determine the question joined between itself and JOHN REYNOLDS.

The first witness called by Mr. HOWE was Dr. WILLIAM G. NEALIS, the physician at the Tombs, who answered affirmatively the question whether cerebral irritation might exist for a long course of years and not be detected.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney GARVIN, the witness stated that he had seen the prisoner almost every day since he was brought to the Tombs two days after the murder, and he had made careful examination of him on at least five different occasions, each lasting about half an hour. Witness was about to state the result of his investigations when Mr. HOWE objected, but the objection being overruled, the witness gave it as his decided opinion that REYNOLDS is entirely sane; he found him rational, coherent, without delusion; REYNOLDS has no education, but nothing was apparent in his language or action that would create a suspicion that he is insane. Witness stated positively that he had been unable to discover that REYNOLDS was subject to any delusion whatever, and then said, in answer to a question of District-Attorney GARVIN, that the vast majority of the cases of insanity are marked by the presence of delusion; he had personal knowledge of about one thousand cases of insanity, and delusion of some kind marked every one of them.

REUBEN A. VANCE, M. D., was next called by the defence and answered as the previous witness the usual question as to cerebral irritation. The witness was then cross-examined by Judge GARVIN, when it immediately appeared that he, too, had made examinations of the prisoner, and like all the other physicians was entirely sure of his sanity although REYNOLDS was of weak and uncultivated intellect. The usual splitting of fine hairs then followed by which the defence sought to show that insanity may exist without being detected by science, which being admitted, the counsel unwarily went further and sought to show that a man having epilepsy with loss of consciousness may be subject to impulsive insanity, but Dr. VANCE, wondering, answered the question by asking how in the world a man could have impulses when he had no consciousness. The witness then went on to describe the application of the apthalmiscope to observation of the working of the brain by which it is claimed any abnormal condition can be detected.

After the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the dramatic climax of the case was reached by the counsel for the defence placing the accused upon the witness stand to testify in his own behalf. But REYNOLDS mounted the platform, took the oath as any other witness might have done, and sat down composedly facing jury and audience. Mr. HOWE refused to ask him any questions, and accorded that privilege to Judge GARVIN. That gentleman declining, Mr. HOWE persuasively desired the jury to interrogate the prisoner, and after a pause of a few seconds Mr. CHARLES JONES, of the jury, accommodated the counsel, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the prisoner:

QUESTION—Into which place did you go first? ANSWER—I don't know.

Q.—What took you into the grocery store? A.—I don't know anything about it. I don't know that I was in there at all.

Q.—At what time did you go in? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you sleep the night before? A.—I don't know where.

Q.—Where did you sleep the night before that? A.—Outside—in the street.

Q.—On the morning of the murder had you any breakfast? A.—I am not exactly sure. I know I had something to eat.

Q.—When you entered the grocery store where did you go first? A.—I don't know that I was ever in there.

Q.—You remember going into the shoemaker's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember going in there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember asking the shoemaker for a knife? A.—I don't remember only what I told him here, (pointing to Captain PETTY.)

Q.—Did you take a knife from the shoemaker's? A.—That I don't know.

At this point Mr. JONES desisted, and REYNOLDS went down to his seat without his nonchalance having been disturbed for a moment. His answers as to where he had slept on nights prior to the crime, seemed to create the belief that the method of his madness would have been more marvelous if his memory had been as conveniently defective on those points as on all others.

Mr. HOWE then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in a speech an hour and a half in length, in which he argued generally for the insanity of the prisoner, and at one point sought to enforce his discourse by dragging REYNOLDS up beside him, but the latter had sense enough to shrink from being shown like a beast, and instantly sat down again and let his counsel to go on unaided. Mr. HOWE read liberally from the works he had established as authorities on the subject of insanity, but did not claim that his client was suffering from any particular form of mental aberration, but seemed to consider him a sort of general lunatic, combining all forms. He admitted that the crime with which he was charged was most atrocious, but he laid down his doctrine that the greater the atrocity of a crime the greater the likelihood that the criminal was insane. Reviewing the testimony, he sought to make the jury believe that the expression "I am your brother," used by the prisoner to the deceased, his stealing the knife, his clinching the knife after the killing, his resistance on the way to the Station House, his declaration at the desk that he was a thief, the discrepancies in his statements as to his birthplace, were all incontestible proofs of disordered intellect and irresponsible action.

District-Attorney GARVIN responded in a speech of great power, occupying only forty minutes in the delivery. He dwelt upon the alarming frequency of great crimes, not only in this City, but all over the Union, and insisted on the duty of juries to vindicate the law and save the community from the outlaws who threaten to subvert society. In dealing with the case, he claimed there could be no doubt of the crime committed by the prisoner. It was murder in the first degree, and the defence of insanity, he considered, had not been proven. It had not been shown from the previous history of the prisoner that he had been subject to insanity, and every particle of medical evidence introduced had gone to prove the prisoner a man entirely sane and responsible for his acts. The defence, therefore, had been driven to take refuge in the theories of speculative writers dealing with cases none of the facts of which corresponded with the facts of this case. As to the want of rational motive upon which counsel for the defence had insisted, Judge GARVIN insisted that it was present in the desire of the outcast to obtain lodging for the night, and his determination not to be ousted from the shelter into which he had intruded. But motive can be engendered in an instant, and many cases were cited to show how it had been found under circumstances entirely analogous to those of the Townsend murder. It was then insisted that all the facts upon which Mr. HOWE had dwelt as showing insanity were on the contrary conclusive proofs of sanity. There was nothing singular in the expression, "I am your brother," under the circumstances under which it was made, and the determined retention of the knife was most irrefutable evidence of sanity. The prisoner intended to escape, and attempted it; he would indeed have been insane had he left the knife behind him by which his identity could be established. As to the remark in the Station House, that he was a thief, there was nothing unusual in it, as these hardened ruffians frequently and brazenly proclaim their true character. In replying to a reflection made by Mr. HOWE upon the fact that many murderers remain in the Tombs untried, while this man is rushed into trial within twenty days after the offence, Judge GARVIN said that in all these cases the prosecution had used every effort to bring them all to a speedy conclusion, but had been defeated by the delays of the law. The case of REAL had been taken to the Court of Appeals, and in several others commissions had been issued to take testimony in behalf of the prisoners in foreign countries. The prosecuting officer could not avoid these delays, nor had they properly anything to do with the case in hand, which it was the duty of the jury to consider entirely upon its own merits. The District Attorney concluded by an earnest appeal to the jury to save this City from the horrors impending from the idea prevalent among the criminal classes that the law is paralyzed.

Judge INGRAHAM then charged the jury, beginning by a reference to the solemnity of the duty imposed upon them; it was their duty to consider the case solely in the light of the law and the evidence, without allowing any passion, prejudice, popular clamor or other extraneous influence of any kind whatever to have any influence upon their minds, nor should any doubts as to the propriety of capital punishment deter them from finding such verdict as they should find warranted by the facts. Juries do not inflict the penalties for crimes nor Judges as they are imposed by the law itself. Judge INGRAHAM then said that the facts were exclusively for the jury to consider, except so far as it was his duty to inform them of the law which is applicable. They might have doubts in considering the case as to facts, and it was his duty to say that all reasonable doubts must be resolved in favor of the prisoner. He informed them of the several grades of homicide and the facts necessary to constitute the crime. The charge against the prisoner was murder in the first degree, which is the killing of another without justifiable or excusable cause. The determination to kill, which is an essential ingredient of the offence, can be made at the very moment of striking the blow. In this case there was no doubt as to the killing, the weapon or the person—all these facts being conceded. The defence of insanity had been made in behalf of the prisoner, and it was the duty of the Court to say that the law not only relieves the insane man from all responsibility for his acts, but will not even permit him to be tried for them. But the medical definitions of insanity are not those of the law. The legal doctrine, is that any one who knows the nature of the act he is doing and its consequences, that it is unlawful and morally wrong—is responsible. This is the well-established rule in both England and America, but Judge INGRAHAM was disposed to go further in the present case, and say that the person accused of crime should have reason enough to apply that knowledge to the acts he was committing. Sanity was always presumed by the law, and no evidence had been introduced to show that the prisoner had ever been insane or subject to diseases that induce insanity. The prisoner had showed method and caution in his conduct just anterior, at and subsequent to the homicide, and all the physicians concur in the opinion that he was sane at the time they examined him. Judge INGRAHAM remarked, in conclusion, that cases are seldom found where a man is insane at one moment and sane at all others before and after; he never knew of such a state of fact being proven but an acquittal had once followed from it. The lesser degrees of homicide were then stated, and the jury informed that if they believed the prisoner sane they could find him guilty of any one of them, and at 2:38 o'clock P. M. the case was given to the jury, who retired.

After an absence of fifty-nine minutes they returned, but it was soon found that it was merely to ask a question. Mr. NORMAN J. REEVES, the sixth juror, desired to know if they were at liberty to find a verdict of guilty of any one of the lesser degrees of homicide, to which Judge INGRAHAM answered that he had already charged to that effect. The grade of murder in the second degree happening to be specially mentioned as one which the jury might find, Mr. REEVES hastily inquired, "What's the punishment?" Judge INGRAHAM as abruptly answered, "That it was not a matter within the province of the jury, nor a matter about which they should be concerned, but I have no objection to telling you that it is imprisonment at hard labor for life." The inquisitive juror was silenced, and with his comrades retired. Again there was the wearisome waiting for the verdict, made interesting, however, by the fact that it was known that the first vote stood ten for conviction and two undecided. After a lapse of more than half an hour the jury were again heard tapping at the door, and being admitted the second of the doubters was quickly developed, Mr. CHARLES JONES, the twelfth juror, being the person needing light. He rose and asked if there had been any evidence that REYNOLDS was insane at the time he committed the crime, to which Judge INGRAHAM answered decidedly that there was no evidence whatever to show that he was ever other than sane, when Mr. JONES anxiously asked, "But is it not possible he was insane?" To which Judge INGRAHAM answered that the question was one exclusively for the jury, and smiling perhaps at the earnestness of the inquirer, Mr. JONES hastened to declare that he was conscientious in the matter. Counsel for defence attempting to take advantage of the evident disintegration of the jury, the Court cut him short with the remark that the time for argument was past, and the jury for the third time retired to consider of their verdict.

At 4:50 P. M. another question was sent in to the Judge, but as it was answered in writing with the concurrence of the counsel for the accused, its nature was not divulged. Five minutes later, at 4:55 o'clock P. M., and two hours and forty-three minutes after they had first taken the case, the jury again entered the Court room. It was supposed that they had returned for further instructions, and their entrance therefore caused no stir or excitement. But they had agreed upon a verdict, and to the question of Mr. VANDEVOORT, the Clerk of the Court, "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the murder of WILLIAM TOWNSEND?" the foreman answered "guilty." Still there was suspense, and the audience hung with bated breath upon lips that were to utter the other words of deep import, "of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as charged in the indictment." Then the jury was polled, and each juror, as his name was called, answered affirmatively the question: "Is the verdict just announced your verdict?" Mr. FELLOWS, the Assistant District-Attorney, then arose and moved that the Court proceed at once to impose upon the prisoner the sentence of the law that follows the verdict just rendered. The audience awoke to the possibility of a sensation in the pronouncing of the death penalty, but were disappointed. Mr. HOWE arose, and saying that he had then discharged his duty to his unfortunate client to the best of his ability so far as that tribunal was concerned, asked that judgment be suspended until he could resolve in his own mind what further steps it would be proper or possible for him to take. As he only asked for a few hours, the Court granted his request and ordered the condemned man to be remanded until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The outer door was then fastened to detain the audience, and REYNOLDS, having been securely manacled, was taken from the Court room by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs. To the last moment he betrayed no agitation whatever. He looked unflinchingly upon the jury as they gave the verdict that consigned him to an ignominious death, even without the twitching of an eyelid. He took no interest in the placing of the gyves upon his wrists, and did not indicate that he understood their deep significance. When this operation was at last completed—and the Sheriffs were clumsy and protracted—he rose at their bidding and firmly, almost defiantly, walked from the Court where he had been tried and convicted. When it was certain that he was so far on his way to the Tombs that he was beyond reach of the curious crowd, the doors were opened and the multitude poured out. Some rushed wildly down the stairs and out the north door anxious to obtain a glimpse of the felon the law had reserved for a halter, but they were disappointed. Before any of them could reach him to annoy or provoke, JOHN REYNOLDS had disappeared behind the sheltering walls of the Tombs.

Railroad Accident near New-Rochelle.

A serious railroad accident occurred near the station at New-Rochelle, on Monday afternoon, which is likely to result in the loss of two lives. Mr. and Mrs. O'ROURKE, who live in the building known as Chatsworth Station, situated about two miles east of New-Rochelle, while under the influence of liquor, proceeded to walk along the railroad on the way home from the village. Mrs. O'ROURKE was on the west side or down track, when the Norwalk special train came in sight on the same track, city bound, but she failed to notice it or pay any attention to its approach. Mr. O'ROURKE observing her danger sprang forward to rescue her, but his movements were so unsteady that he failed in his efforts to save her, while he endangered his own life, for the locomotive dashed between them and struck both. One was knocked to the right and the other to the left. Mr. O'ROURKE received a compound fracture of the jaws, and one of the jaw joints was dislocated, so that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. O'ROURKE had both of her legs broken, and Drs. MOULTON and PRIOR, who attended them, believe that she is also badly injured internally, and that her chances of recovery are by no means encouraging. After their wounds were temporarily dressed they were conveyed home on board the same train as it returned from the city. It was understood yesterday afternoon that they were both still alive.

Coöperative Building Association of the United Cabinet Makers.

The Coöperative Building Association of the United Cabinet Makers, of this City, is an association formed for the purpose of providing its members with building lots, and enabling them to get houses of their own. It has taken out a charter and bought sixty-five acres of land in Astoria, L. I., which have been laid out in streets containing 774 building lots, 25x100 feet each. The members of the Association to the number of about 400, are paying for their lots at $250 each by weekly installments of $2 for each lot from the day of the organization of the Association (Dec. 7, 1868.) The shares of the Association thus organized having been taken, a second section of it has formed, taking out also a charter and electing the same officers as Section I., viz.: JACOB SCHMEY, President; AUG. ALBRECHT, Vice-President; GERHARD SCHNEIDER, Treasurer; J. SIMON, Secretary. Section II. of the Association has also bought a tract of land adjoining section I. and has it laid out in streets containing 1,577 building lots, 25x100 feet each. The members of this section, to the number of about 800, are paying for their lots, at $300 each, also in weekly installments of $2 for each lot from the day of the organization of the section, Aug. 8, 1869. About 100 lots of this section have not yet been taken. The lots of section I. were distributed among the members by lot yesterday, each member that had several shares getting adjoining lots. The drawing was done at Columbian Hall, Nos. 281 and 283 Grand-street, under the supervision of the officers of the Association and a Committee of five, and took nearly all day, the hall being crowded with the members of the Association. The building of houses on the lots distributed will commence in the Spring, and it is expected that a considerable number of houses will be erected this year. The distribution of the building lots of section II. will come off on December 20, next, also by drawing lots. The Association, although started by cabinetmakers, is composed of workmen of different trades, nearly all the members being Germans.

COUNT VON BELLOW.

Interesting Additional Particulars Concerning His Case—The Duped Wife Vows Eternal Fealty.

Since the arrest of "Count OTTO VON BELLOW at New-Providence, on Monday, and the brief *exposé* of his financial and amorous escapades published in the papers, additional revelations have been vouchsafed by many of the duped parties, including members of the young lady's family and the pastor of the church of which she is a member, which, if verified on the trial, will prove him to be an adroit and accomplished adventurer. The young lady's name is MARY E. CONKEY, and at the time of the "Count's" advent to Elizabeth, last Summer, she resided with her widowed mother on a very "handsome property" in Elizabeth. He had been but a short time in this country prior to his arrival in Elizabeth, although he speaks the English language fluently, besides being a person of pleasing address and winning manners. After domiciling himself in that city, he became a member of the Broad-street Baptist Church, of which Rev. Dr. MILLER is pastor. Miss MARY E. CONKEY was also a member of the same Church and a contralto singer in the choir, in receipt of a yearly stipend. Her mother at this time was worth about $40,000, and after a time spent in wooing the fair Miss CONKEY, an engagement being effected, the complacent "Count" took up his residence with her family, and the marriage shortly afterwards ensued. The mother was indirectly dissatisfied with the match, as likewise her pastor, Dr. MILLER, but the daughter's eagerness to become a Countess was implacable, and the matrimonial bond was duly sealed. Soon after he induced Mrs. CONKEY to sell her property on Jefferson-street, Elizabeth, and purchase a villa at Westfield. Here, as alleged, he represented himself a doctor of good standing in Brooklyn, and, to give plausibility to his pretensions, several of his associates visited him there ostensibly to seek medical advice. Besides being a disciple of Esculapius he introduced himself as an agent of the firm of SPAULDING & HALLECK, Wall-street brokers, and thus succeeded in obtaining money from the following for speculative purposes: WILLIAM BURSHANS, $2,800; OSCAR MARSH, $150; CHARLES CONKEY, (brother to the young lady,) $2,000; Mrs. CONKEY, (mother to the young lady,) $3,500, besides several smaller sums from various others. CHARLES MARSH, a friend of the CONKEY family, also loaned him $1,800 to defray the expenses of his nuptials. When his creditors found no returns forthcoming for their investments they commenced to doubt the financial integrity of the gentlemanly OTTO, and on watching his movements, discovered, as alleged, that his operations were confined to the New-York gambling houses, and not Wall-street. Indignant at being thus victimized, they sought redress by procuring his arrest and incarceration on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Despite all these accusations and the maledictions of his victims, the young wife is unswerving in her affection, and still affirms that his character is *sans* reproach, and their mutual love unabated. Yesterday morning she visited him in his cell, where she remained with him for nearly an hour, and at her departure told Mrs. WARD, the Jail Warden's wife, that she was prepared to share his fate, even if the poorhouse were the stern alternative. According to the statement of a prominent clergyman in Elizabeth, the Count presented a letter of introduction to Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of that city, from a prominent ecclesiastic in Europe. The letter was nicely sealed, and, as the "Count" thought, contained a favorable recommendation, but it seems that while it came from a distinguished minister, it was written by him from his knowledge of the Count while incarcerated in a prison in Europe, of which the aforesaid clergyman was chaplain. Dr. NEWMAN has the letter in his possession, but until a few days ago was not aware that the "Count" and the alleged European culprit were identical. Dr. MILLER states that at the time of his marriage he actually attested that his mother was a cousin of Count VON BISMARCK. Last evening it was discovered that a man named J. J. COYNE, a gasfitter of Elizabeth, was another creditor to the amount of $100, and that at the time of his arrest he was negotiating a loan with a Wall-street broker named E. V. DEMMOCK. He will be arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions on Monday, when all the witnesses are expected to be present.

Reception of the Thirteenth Regiment.

The full-dress reception and promenade of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N., was held on Monday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Members of the regular army, the militia and the navy were present to do honor to the occasion, in addition to the members of the gallant corps, with a brilliant assemblage of the beauty and the fashion of the City of Churches. The following guests, among others, were present: Governor HOFFMAN and suite, Generals SHERMAN and MCDOWELL, with their respective staffs, General WOODWARD and staff, General DAKIN and staff, General MESEROLE and staff, Colonel DEBEVOISE and staff, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel ROCKAFELLER, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a host of others.

The interior of the Academy was transformed into a perfect bower of flowers and flags. From the dome hung a huge festoon of bright flags and streamers gracefully intertwined, while from the centre of the hall, directly over the stage, was suspended the new regimental coat of arms. At the back of the stage was a camp scene, with stacks of arms in the foreground, with two formidable mountain howitzers. The stage boxes were tastefully trimmed with garlands of flowers, and within the boxes were various pieces of statuary, which were illumined by calcium lights, which enhanced the picturesque effect. On the right and left of the stage were handsomely-mounted pictures of Generals JORDAN and DAKIN. When to this is added the assemblage of varied and gorgeous military uniforms, and the rich display of feminine toilettes, it need hardly be said that the *tout ensemble* was of the most magnificent description.

The arrangements of the Committee were of the most perfect description, and the gallant Colonel of the Thirteenth has every reason to be proud of this most successful of all previous reunions of the corps.

A Greenpoint Stabbing Affray.

On Monday evening three friends, two of whom were named BLACKERT and ALLEN, working in the same factory and living in the same neighborhood, entered the liquor store of P. FENELON, on the corner of Eagle-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint. They drank several times. A dispute arising between BLACKERT and ALLEN ended in a fight, in the course of which BLAKERT was stabbed in several places. BLACKERT was taken to his residence in Eagle-street. He stated to Captain RHODES, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, that he did not wish any mention made of the occurrence: but notwithstanding, steps were taken to arrest the supposed prominent actors. Both parties have heretofore borne excellent characters, as stated by their employers, CHURCH & CO. The wounded man was married about a year ago.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND have been received at this office:

W. C. H.	$3 00	Previously	$440 25
Mrs. A. M.	2 00		
Cash	10 00	Total	$455 25

Verdict in the Case of Mary Cassidy.

The following verdict has been returned by the jury with reference to the circumstance attending the death of Mrs. CASSIDY:

"That the deceased, MARY CASSIDY, came to her death on the 17th day of February, 1870, at the Dispensary on Flatbush-avenue, in this city, while under medical treatment, from organic disease of the heart, and from no other cause."

The verdict having been received, one of the jury stated that the jury wished it understood that they fully exonerated the husband of the deceased.

Horrible Tragedy in Massachusetts—A Man Shoots his Brother and then Kills Himself.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News, Feb. 21.

The tenement house in the rear of Mr. MCKEVITT's, No. 16 Fifth-street, was the scene last night of a shocking murder and suicide. The parties concerned in this sad tragedy were WILLIAM and THOMAS BOOTH, brothers, who occupied adjacent tenements. WILLIAM, the elder brother, was about 38 years of age, and was a widower with one child, a lad about 13 years of age. He occupied the tenement in the west end of the house, on the first floor, and his aged mother kept house for him. THOMAS, with his wife and two children, occupied the tenement in the east end, same floor. He was about 28 years of age.

Last night, a little before 10 o'clock, two of the Night Watch, Officers HALL and BRENNAN, found WILLIAM BOOTH on Ferry-street, in a state of intoxication, and took him to his house. His mother had retired to bed, and soon after entering the house WILLIAM began a conversation with her about what would become of them if he should die. She spoke kindly to him, but he finally became exasperated at some remark she made, and going into her bedroom struck her several severe blows. She screamed for assistance, when her son THOMAS rushed in, and catching hold of WILLIAM compelled him to desist. His mother in the meantime got up and went into THOMAS' tenement. THOMAS followed, and closed the door. WILLIAM then took down his rifle, cocked it, and proceeded to the door of THOMAS' tenement, with a request to be admitted. THOMAS opened the door a little way to admit him, when he raised his rifle and fired. The shot passed through one of the panels of the door and lodged in THOMAS's neck. The blood spurted instantly in copious streams from the wounds of the unfortunate man, who began to stagger and fall. His wife sprang forward and caught him in her arms, and fixing his dying gaze upon her he almost immediately expired.

WILLIAM, on looking into the room and seeing his brother weltering in his blood, went up into the attic and procuring a bottle of corrosive sublimate (which had been kept on hand for killing vermin,) he swallowed the poison. He then came down stairs, entered his own tenement, fell once or twice, and finally threw himself on his bed moaning and groaning, and calling to his brother: "O, come and speak to me before I die!" The wretched man lay in this condition until about 4 o'clock this morning, when he died also.

Dr. HARTLEY was called to THOMAS, but before any physician could arrive the unfortunate man was beyond the reach of any earthly aid. Both parties were Englishmen. WILLIAM was a spinner in the Robeson Mill, and THOMAS was a second hand in the mule room of the new Union. The latter is said to have been a very likely, sober, industrious and worthy man. The two children which he leaves are a boy about 4 years of age and a babe of 13 months.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual election for officers and managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was held yesterday morning at the Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, and resulted as follows: President, SAMUEL SLOAN; Treasurer, Andrew J. Odell; Secretary, Charles E. Carryl; Managers, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, George Bliss, John Brisbin, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, Joseph H. Scranton, Denning Duer, James Blair, Wilson G. Hunt.

The Dexter Club held their second sociable on Monday evening, at the residence of the President, Mr. F. S. ROBERTS, in West Twenty-third street. The display of costumes was very attractive, and the ladies and gentlemen, who were fortunate enough to be present, enjoyed themselves highly. The reunions of the Dexter Club are among the most *recherche* of the social events of the season.

The third in the series of monthly receptions given by the New-York Skating Association, took place at Plimpton Building last evening. The entertainment proved to be a very enjoyable one. Messrs. P. KYNOCH, A. VAN LEAN, W. H. MCCLURE, N. G. LANE, C. D. SMITH and J. L. PLIMPTON are among the officers of the Association.

Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VOORST delivered a lecture on "Benjamin Franklin" at the New-York Port Society's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, last evening. There was a good attendance. The lecturer related numerous entertaining incidents in the life of the great philosopher and printer.

The Operative Plasterers' Society met last night at Demilt Hall. A motion to reduce wages was laid on the table by a large vote. Assemblyman HENNESSY, who is also a member of the Plasterers' Society, made his appearance during the evening to greet his old fellow-members. He addressed the meeting afterwards, urging the men to resist the bosses at all hazards, and to stick by the eight-hour system, stating that he was aiding the cause at Albany with all his might.

At a meeting of the Defrauded Soldiers' Association, held last night at No. 113 Bowery, a resolution was passed indorsing the Pension bill introduced into Congress by General BUTLER, and urging on Congress the necessity of immediate action thereon. Mr. G. S. MCWATTERS was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association, as a mark of respect for his long-continued and effective services in the cause of justice to the discharged soldiers of the late war, and their widows and orphans.

Mr. D. B. EATON, who was assaulted by unknown parties near his residence on the 12th inst., still continues to improve. The wounds received are of a painful nature, and time is required to restore him to perfect health. There is, however, now no reason to fear any dangerous results, and his physicians express the opinion that when once restored he will suffer no ill effects from the injuries inflicted.

The Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, on the subject of the Insane Asylum to be erected on Ward's Island, met yesterday morning, in the Society Library, to examine the plans submitted by the different architects. The plans submitted were by Messrs. Totten, Pfeiffer, O'Neil, Thompson, and Burke. No decision was made. The committee, after examining the plans, went on a visit to Ward's Island.

The regular weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday. The meeting was one of unusual interest. Letters on different subjects were received and read. Mr. CURTIS read an interesting paper on "Cheese Factories;" Mr. HUTCHINSON had something to say about the "Patrons of Husbandry;" Mr. STEVENS told some agricultural facts about South America. A full report of the meeting will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

The Continental Guard gave their annual ball last evening, as usual, at Irving Hall. The affair was well attended by a select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the members of the Guard revived the memories of WASHINGTON by their continental uniforms. Festivities were kept up to a late hour. Captain LANSING was in his glory.

The ladies of the Swedenborgian Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, give a promenade concert and fair this afternoon and evening, at the Everett Rooms, in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Sixth-avenue. The music will be furnished by THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, and the ladies have provided an attractive display of useful and fancy articles for their tables.

The officers and members of Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment, entertained their friends last evening at the Armory, when the annual ball of that command came off with great success. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the festivities were participated in by a large and fashionable gathering. The new uniforms of the members made them appear to great advantage.

At a late hour last night an altercation occurred between ALFRED ANDERSON and a man only known by the name of SAM, both colored. The dispute was about a woman at No. 286 Mott-street, and ANDERSON was dangerously stabbed in the left arm and back with a butcher's knife in the hands of his assailant, who escaped arrest.

PATRICK HORIGAN was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of forcing a panel in the door of HENRY J. CONNELLY's liquor store, No. 222 West-street, and packing up $20 worth of liquors for removal. As the officer making the arrest found the prisoner in the premises the Magistrate held him for trial.

At the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the fifth organ recital by SAMUEL P. WARREN, organist of Grace Church, will take place. He will be assisted by Mr. W. H. BECKET, baritone.

An unknown man was discovered yesterday morning struggling in the North River, near Twentieth-street. He was promptly rescued, though in so exhausted a condition that death ensued before he reached the Eighth-avenue Police Station. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and sent the body to the Morgue.

Two unknown men on Monday evening entered the grocery of WILLIAM CLARKE & HENRY BODE, at No. 230 West Thirtieth-street, and each asked for a few cents worth of crackers. While getting the articles asked for, the grocers were attacked with clubs by the strangers, and seriously beaten about the head. The scoundrels then fled, raising an alarm of fire as they ran.

Patrolman DODGE, of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning, found, at the foot of Broome-street, East River, a rowboat, containing one barrel and five bags sugar, amounting to 600 pounds, a pair of rubber shoes and a crowbar. All these articles were sent to the Property Clerk.

A tin cornice was being hoisted yesterday on the roof of St. Thomas' Church, in Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, when the rope broke, and the cornice struck HENRY ROBINSON, killing him instantly, and fracturing the skull of JAMES MILLER. ANDREW FRENCH and JAMES TASH are slightly injured.

A public meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Association will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, this evening at 7:30 P.M. There will be addresses by the President, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and others. The ladies are invited.

A fire occurred yesterday in A. & J. KAISER's hair factory, No. 509 West Forty-fourth-street. Damage $200.

BROOKLYN.

Miss COOPER, an elderly maiden lady, residing with her brother, Dr. COOPER, on Stuyvesant-avenue, was burned to death Monday evening under the following circumstances: She had been an invalid for some years, and had an attendant almost constantly with her. Monday evening, during the temporary absence of the servant, a spark blew from the grate on to Miss COOPER's dress, igniting it. In a moment she was enveloped in flames, and, before assistance could be rendered, was so severely burned that death resulted at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest will be held.

LONG ISLAND.

The Bouron farm of Whitestone has been purchased by Messrs. J. J. LOCKE, CONRAD POPPENHEUSEN, E. B. HINSDALE and HENRY HURD, together with an additional tract adjoining, for $80,000. It is proposed by the purchasers to lay it out into streets and drives, build parks and artificial lakes, and make it the most desirable place of residence within thirty minutes of New-York.

A team of horses belonging to J. HELDUCH, of Good Ground, while standing at the depot on Monday, were frightened by the locomotive, and ran away, throwing the wagon against a fence and upsetting it. Miss FOURNEY, who was seated in the wagon, was thrown out, but not much injured.

The following are the newly-installed officers of Aquae Lodge, No. 907, I. O. of G. T., Flushing: F. T. Whiting, W. C. T.; Owen Torrington, W. V. T.; George H. Smith, S.; Richard Jarvis, F. S.; William Webb, T.; Alexander Skeine, M.; Thomas Roe, I. G.; Jacob Decker, O. G.; John Fisher, C.; L. M. Cheshier, A. S.; Wm. Cornell, D. M.; James S. Smith, R. S.; George L. Knam, L. S.; George H. Smith, L. D.

Pacific Lodge, Odd Fellows, Flushing, gave a reception to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State on Monday evening. The following officers of the Grand Lodge were present. Nicholas Pettit, G. M.; E. S. Rolphs, G. W.; Charles Clark, G. S.; Jacob Russell, G. T.; Dr. C. A. Marom, G. R.; T. Macdonald, G. H.; Edward Hamilton, P. G. P. After a number of eloquent addresses in the Town Hall the officers of the Grand Lodge, together with invited guests from Astoria and Hempstead Lodges, adjourned to the supper room, where an elegant collation was provided by the members of Pacific Lodge.

Hon. JOHN R. REED, County Judge of Suffolk County, has ordered Court during the present year and 1871 as follows: County Court, third Monday in March and second Monday in September; Court of Sessions, third Monday in March and second Monday of each succeeding month.

While the barkeeper of the Suffolk Hotel at Riverhead was engaged in a scuffle a few days since, he was run over by an express wagon, the wheels passing over his back, and, it is feared, permanently injuring him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A barn belonging to Mr. MARSHALL, near the old toll gate, at New-Rochelle, was set on fire by some incendiary on Monday night, and before the flames could be extinguished the building, with a quantity of hay and farming implements, were consumed. The cattle were fortunately saved. It is believed that a majority of the barns burned are set on fire by hands, sometimes accidentally, while lighting their pipes or smoking in the hay lofts, and frequently on purpose, because they are not furnished with the kind of food and lodgings to suit them.

The sale of lands for arrears of taxes in Westchester County will be commenced by the County Treasurer, at the Court House, White Plains, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Those who have failed to step up to the Captain's office, had better be on hand in good time this morning and save their property.

HENRY CLARK, formerly a Hudson River Railroad engineer, has been arrested at Tarrytown on a charge of forging two checks, one for $50 and the other for $25. The forged names are ABRAHAM DE REVERE and HENRY VAN TASSELL. CLARK has been sent to White Plains Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Petitions for the repeal of the Boulevard act circulated through Hudson City yesterday were numerously signed. A mass meeting of the citizens opposed to the act has been called for Saturday evening next.

The people of New-Brunswick have recently, at a public meeting, recommended the issuing of $75,000 ten-year, seven per cent. bonds to liquidate the floating debt of the city, and have expressed themselves as opposed to the creation of any debt exceeding $10,000 by the city authorities, unless with the consent of a majority of the taxpayers. Application will be made to the Legislature for the appointment of three Commissioners who are to be intrusted with authority to adopt a system of sewerage, and to issue improvement certificates to the amount of $50,000 for the construction of sewers.

In the Elizabeth Common Council resolutions have been introduced ordering the removal of fences erected on Railroad-avenue by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, to prevent its use as a public highway. Some time ago the Common Council passed an ordinance to grade the street, but the Company claimed it as their private property, and appealed to the Courts to decide as to its ownership. While the case was pending the Company, if all accounts are true, have from time to time run freight cars across the street, erected fences, and thrown other obstructions in the way of public travel. The people are much excited, and talk of moving on the enemy's works.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in BROWN's furnishing store on Broad-street, Newark, which destroyed property to the amount of about $1,000. WARD's clothing store in the same building sustained a slight damage by water.

Four cars loaded with hay were burned upon the New-Jersey Railroad track yesterday at the Hackensack Meadows. The fire had originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners have issued a paper stating that the erection of a boulevard under the present act will cost but $3,000,000, and not $8,000,000 as alleged.

Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday held ALONZO DAVIS and CHARLES SCRANTON to bail on a charge of having abstracted from the barge *Ahwaza*, of which they had charge, three tons of coal.

Some malicious boys blockaded the railroad track running at the foot of Union Hill, on Sunday last, with a handcart and stones. A cattle train came into collision with the obstruction yesterday and was thrown off the track. Several of the cars were much damaged and a man is reported to have been killed by the concussion.

LOUISA TAYLOR was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice LODER, of Hudson City, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of bigamy. She lived with her first husband for fourteen days after mrrriage.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—American securities and stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for the day:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	....	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞	....	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅞	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
U. S. 10-40s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111½	111½	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	22½	22½	22
Atl. and Gt. West'n Shares	30	29½	29

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 72c., and closed active at 73f. 87c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 94@94⅛ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm at 93⅞@94.

LONDON, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. ℘ gallon. Linseed Oil, £32 5s. ℘ ton—a decline of 5s. since 1:30 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened at 11⅛d.@11¼d., and closed at 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11⅝d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for speculation and export. Pork dull. Bacon, 56s. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland, cut. Cheese, 73s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

BREADSTUFFS—The market, at 1:30 P. M., was quiet. Peas nominal. Corn, 26s. 6d. ℘ quarter for European; Red Winter, 8s. 5d. ℘ cental. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 1,000 are American.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat, and closed with a declining tendency and quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 135f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137½f.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—Petroleum yesterday closed flat at 7 thalers, and closed flat also to-day.

HAMBURG, Feb. 22.—Petroleum yesterday closed flat at 15 marc bancos 8 schilling. The market to-day was flat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum opened firm at 60⅛ francs for Standard White, and closed firm at 60⅛ francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—TOBACCO unchanged. FLOUR quiet; no shipping facilities. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Spring 83½c.@85c.; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@$1; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 08; choice, $1 12@$1 20. CORN heavy; Mixed in sacks, 69c.@72c.; Yellow, 72c.; White, 75c.@78c. OATS dull at 44c.@46c., in bulk; 49c.@52c. sacked. BARLEY quiet; Prime Fall, $1 20. RYE—nothing doing. WHISKY quiet at 93½c.@94c. PORK, $27 12@$28. Dry-salted MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON—Jobbing sales at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for loose Clear Sides; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4@$5 for fair to good; $5 50@$6 for prime to choice; $6 50@$7 for Extra. Live HOGS quiet at $8 25@$9 for medium to heavy. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 08. CORN steady; Mixed, 68c.@70c.; White or Yellow, 74c. OATS, 52c.@55c. RYE, 85c.@88c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 10 for Spring; $1 20@$1 25 for Fall. COTTON dull; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 86 hhds at $6 30@$22 30. WHISKY firm at 94c. and in good demand. Mess PORK firm and quiet; $27 25 offered; $27 50 asked. Bulk MEATS in good demand; 500,000 lbs. sold at 10½c. for Shoulders; 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c.@15c. for Clear Sides. Bulk HAMS held at 13½c. BACON firmer with a better demand; sales of Shoulders at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS steady at 18c.@19c. LARD firm; Steam, 14¾c.; Kettle dull at 15½c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 22.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts 287 head; supply light, and prices opened with considerable spirit. Sales of Extra at $12 50@$13 25; First Quality, $11 50@$12 25; Second Quality, $10 50@$11 25; Third Quality, $9@$10 25. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 2,921 head; there was a decided improvement in the market, and prices advanced ¼c. for good lots. Sales in lots at $2 50@$4 50 each; Extra, $5@$8 50.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT quiet at $1 05@$1 10. CORN, 83c. OATS, 65c. RYE, 95c., all sacked. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD—Tierces, 16c. HAMS, 18c.@19c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY—Raw, 93c.@94c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 190 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22—COTTON steady, with a fair demand; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible]; sales, 8,944 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,521 bales; to Cronstadt, 448 bales; [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; freights—to Liverpool, per sail, ½d.; per steam, [illegible]; to New-York, per steam, [illegible]. The banks are closed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—COTTON in fair inquiry; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; receipts, 1,319 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 62,711 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ¼d.; per steam, via New-York, 9-16d.; to New-York, per steam, ¾c.; to Havre, per sail, 1¼c. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days, 128¼; on Paris, 462½.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 1,083 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 72,268 bales; freights—to Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steam, ½d.; to New-York, per sail, ¾c.; per steam, 1c.; to Havre, per sail, 1⅛c. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days, 127½@128; on Paris, 462.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—FLOUR firmer at $5 70@$6 12½@$6 30. CORN, $1 15@$1 20. OATS, 68c.@70c. HAY—New-York, $30; Western, $35. SUGARS easier; Prime, 12c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 119⅞. Sterling EXCHANGE, 129¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

TOLEDO, Feb. 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; regular White Michigan, $1 10; Amber Michigan, $1 05¼; No. 1 Red, $1 14. CORN firmer; No. 1 Old, 83c.; New, 69½c.; Yellow, 75c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bushels Corn.

GALVESTON, Feb. 22.—COTTON very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; receipts, 552 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 902 bales; coastwise, 11 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 44,829 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 333 bales; exports, 395 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS, 67c.@70c. LARD, 16¼c.@18c. PORK, $29. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 43½c.@44c. ROSIN firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE weak and lower at $1 65@$2 80. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 22c.@22¼c.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—WHEAT firm; Extra White State, $1 25; No. 1 White State, $1 15@$1 15½; Amber, $1 05. CORN heavy; New, 63c. OATS, 47c. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 65 ℘ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2 held at 75c.; Rejected, 67c. CORN nominal. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 47c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—COTTON quiet and weak; receipts, 704 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales 150 bales; stock, 3,147 bales; Low Middling, 22c.@22¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Very little was done in COTTON, but prices were firmer; sales 107 bales; receipts, 125 bales; Middling, 23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; nothing doing; receipts, 728 bales; sales, none; stock, 20,299 bales.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—WHEAT, RYE, CORN and BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS unchanged; small sales at Susquehanna depot at 58c.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—COTTON—All dealers closed and nothing doing; receipts, 785 bales; stock, 9,000 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet at $1 46@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 85.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Cloudy	32
Halifax	W.	Cloudy	30
Portland	S. W.	Clear	5
Boston	S. W.	Clear	18
New-York	W.	Clear	13
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	17
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	15
Washington	W.	Clear	16
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	22
Richmond	N.	Clear	18
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	32
Augusta, Ga.	—	Hazy	32
Oswego	—	Snowing	10
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	8
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	10
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	20
Louisville	S. E.	Cloudy	30
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	47
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	54
Key West	E.	Clear	62
Havana	N. E.	Clear	65

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 26	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Feb. 26	New-York	Bremen.

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 26	New-York	St. Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—Fliodoardo Csecsni-Faryana, W. H. Paine, J. B. Muir, J. C. Kelton, Alois Meisel, Henry Borel, H. B. Gaylord, Edgar Stanton, Chs. A. Page, M. Nordmann, Ernst L. Oppenheim, Hy. Edye, Chas. Edye, Dr. Ruppino, Julius Jaroslawski, Geo. Wilkens, Dr. Max Hein, Joseph Demmert and child, Simon Wolf and lady, Mrs. S. Wolf, Isaac Bamberger, Rudolph Ulrici, M. Lesshaft, Mrs. E. P. Durand and child, Miss Julia Durand, Miss Doris Jansen, H. W. J. Schmidt, M. Horwitz, Fred. Wasser, and others in the steerage.

In steamship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnet and 2 children, Mrs. F. A. Ruiz and son, D. W. Maclachlan, M. Salazar, S. Ristraid, J. Bennett, B. Amas, J. W. Adams, Charles Moore, A. J. Fowler, A. Roch, Joseph Diaz, A. Sommers, J. Vidal.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 22—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool.*—Fred. Patchen and family, Jos. H. Shaw, N. Wigg, Chas. Hampton, W. J. Chapman, A. J. Walsh, A. Howard, Thos. Carmichael, Jas. Kavanaugh and son, Mr. and Mrs. Yosker, Thos. Goodman, Thos. Aspinwall and daughter, Miss L. A. Sterns, Master David Patterson.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—John Haller, J. W. Smith, R. K. Lovitt, J. K. Rosencrants, D. C. Slater, wife and child, W. Strouts, Miss Buffington, Mrs. A. E. Wright and child, W. Ferris, T. D. Hood, Captain Nichols, W. Stratton, T. Thompson, L. P. Haldman and wife, A. B. Maybury, L. S. Benson, B. H. Nash and wife, Mrs. H. L. Higgins, E. H. Tomlinson, R. Bennett, S. B. Wilson, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. M. Center, Mr. Anderson and lady, Mrs. J. B. Dickerson, Colonel J. M. B. Lovell, Colonel R. M. Cuyler, A. D. Woolsey, C. B. Carlisle, G. W. Valentine, R. W. Udall, W. H. Cassidy, and 11 in the steerage.

FEB. 22—*In steamship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Greatorex, C. Beach, H. Henderson, A. Hiley, A. G. Jones, R. Walker, J. H. Pratt, S. Madora, Mrs. M. Hinde and infant, Mr. J. Grose, M. B. Goddard, A. Wiggins, A. M. Adger, S. Fardqueson, J. P. Rodgers, Miss M. McLauren, Mr. H. T. Lingg, P. Knauth, W. Birkett, Miss Isabella Horne.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—D. Hogan, H. M. Prentiss, Geo. Sandford, Mrs. Gifford, Captain J. B. Hildreth, Wm. Fitzgerald.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon sets.. 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 58 | Gov. Island. 2 47 | Hell Gate.. 4 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 192 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Experienced fresh N. E. gales first part of passage, latter part moderate weather; Feb. 14, 102 miles W. of Fastnet; at 2:45 A. M. passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 41 17, lon. 63 50, at 11:40 P. M., passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 21st, lat 41 08, lon. 65 34, passed a National Company's steamer bound E. The C. brings $235,000 on freight.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Feb. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 197 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 12, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.; 16th, passed a bark, showing letters H. H. M. F., bound E.; 20th, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Roxana, (Br.,) Winters, Naples Jan. 14, Messina 19th, Palermo 22d, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had moderate westerly winds the first 16 ds., since strong gales. The R. has on board the cabin furniture, sails, &c., from the wreck of yacht Meteor.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18, with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Feb. 13, and S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Tiers, (of Philadelphia,) Gifford, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has had heavy gales from S. to W. Feb. 19, off Cape Lookout, passed a large quantity of lumber adrift; appeared to be some vessel's deck load.

Schr. Althea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had rough weather from Cape Lookout, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Pass Haven (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Havana 11 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. J. Wenberg. Had a continuation of heavy gales for past 7 ds.

Schr. Dauntless, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Messina [illegible] ds., with fruit to Dollner, Brown & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17. Has been 12 ds. to the westward of Bermuda, with strong variable winds.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Dandeod, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had heavy weather. Sld. in co. with schr. S. E. Smith, for Boston.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tornado, Parritt, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Cork for Liverpool, via Halifax; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamship William Lawrence, from Baltimore, with loss of rudder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; ship Pacific, from St. Thomas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—Passed in—Brigs Torrid Zone, from New-York; Therese, for Richmond.

Passed out—Ship Francis Cutting and bark Crimea for Liverpool; brig John Swan, for Porto Rico.

Arr. steam yacht In Time, from New-York; revenue cutter Northerner, from Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Sld. steamship Bavaria for Hamburg.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde and Regulator, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, Feb. 11, bark Mendota, for Portland in 16 ds.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Lena Dume, from St John, N. B.

SPRING, 1870!

NEW GOODS

AT RETAIL,

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES

Percale and Jaconet Robes,

ENGLISH PRINTS,

ALL OF NEW STYLES, AND MOSTLY CONFINED TO OURSELVES.

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

WHITE PIQUES,

EMBRACING

Over Two Hundred Different Qualities and Patterns,

WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE UNEQUALED IN THE MARKET.

ALSO,

OTHER NEW FABRICS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FRENCH CLOCKS

BRONZES

AND MUSICAL BOXES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

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NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

☞ SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH. ☜

FIRST-CLASS

PIANOS

TO RENT,

AND SOLD ON

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,

BY

J. BAUER & CO.,

NO. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Seventy thousand cures by DUBARRY'S delicious, health-restoring food, THE REVALENTA ARABICA, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, sound sleep, healthy lungs and liver, strong nerves, and cures effectually indigestion, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, flatulency, phlegm, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, all kinds of fevers, hemorrhoids, nervous, bilious and liver complaints; sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, sprains, nausea and sickness, sinking, diarrhœa, &c. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED by DUBARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 68,413—Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly. Gazette du Midi.—Cure No. 64,210—Marchioness of Brehan—Of seven years' liver complaint, sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsia and loss of flesh. Cure No. 1,771—Lord Stuart de Decies—Of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting—Maria Toly. Cure No. 46,270—James Roberts, Esq., Frimley, Surrey—Of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, constipation, liver derangement and partial deafness. Cure No. 73,443—Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1869.—I have found DuBarry's Revalenta Food the sine qua non for indigestion.—J. C. Boardman, M. D. Sold in tins—one pound, $1 25; five pounds, $5; twelve pounds, $10; also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. T. DUBARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place; HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203, &c., Broadway, and all druggists and grocers.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

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Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.